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Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V.---NO. 25. WEEKLY EDITION. APRIL 25 1868.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..............................5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..........25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)...............$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

VIOLETS.

BY ROBERT HERRICK.

Welcome, maids of honor!
You do bring
In the Spring,
And wait upon her.

She has virgins many,
Fresh and faire;
Yet you are
More sweet than any.

Ye're the maiden posies,
And so graced
To be placed
'Fore damask roses.

Yet though thus respected,
By and by
Ye do lie,
Poor girls! neglected.

DAFFODILS.

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

I wandered, lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd—
A host of golden daffodils
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Flutt'ring and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky-way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I, at a glance
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee.
A poet could not but be gay
In such a jocund company;
I gazed and gazed, but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

A GARDEN.

BY PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

The snow-drop, and then the violet,
Arose from the ground with warm rain wet;
And their breath was mixed with fresh odor, sent
From the turf, like the voice and the instrument.

Then the pied wind-flowers and the tulips tall,
And Narcissi, the fairest among them all,
Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess
Till they die of their own dear loveliness;

And the Naiad-like lily of the vale,
Whom youth makes so fair and passion so pale
That the light of its tremulous bells is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green;

And the hyacinth purple and white, and blue,
Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew
Of music so delicate, soft and intense,
It was felt like an odor within the sense;

And the rose like a nymph to the bath addrest,
Which unveiled the depth of her glowing breast
Till, fold after fold to the fainting air
The soul of her beauty and love lay bare;

And the wand-like lily which lifted up,
As a Mœnad, its moonlight-colored cup,
Till the fiery star, which is its eye
Gazed through clear dew on the tender sky;

And the jessamine faint, and the sweet tube rose,
The sweetest flower for scent that blows;
And all rare blossoms from every clime
Grew in that garden in perfect prime.

THE ONLY CONQUEST OF KONIGSTEIN.

A Fortress Taken by a Chimney Sweep.

In the autumn of 1848 I visited Saxon Switzerland, and of course I did not omit to ascend the famous Konigstein. My guide was telling me about the various prisoners who had passed long years of captivity within the walls, when we found ourselves on the spot where the notorious alchemist Klettenburg paid with his life for having deceived his prince.

"And here is also the place where, in March last, the chimney sweeper got in to the fortress," said my guide.

On hearing this I eagerly stepped to the breastwork, and gazed down into the valley below; then turning to the guide, said, "But how is this possible? How could any one clamber up this steep rock?"

"Well, sir, it appeared incredible to us," answered the man, "but, nevertheless, it is a fact. Look, there in that cleft he managed to climb up, and after resting himself on the crag you see just below the breastwork, he got safely in. And he did all this in full daylight."

Again I looked below, and the sight made my blood run cold. We were on the east side, facing the village of Konigstein and the Elbe, where the precipice is about 400 feet high, and the rocks less steep from the base of the mountain, giving the fortress a total elevation of 1400 feet. As I looked at the wall of rock it was difficult to believe that any one really could have performed the feat.

Ten years later, on my road from Prague, I was steaming down the river towards the Saxon capital, and as *Konigstein* came in view I thought of the chimney-sweeper's extraordinary ascent. I stepped to the side of the vessel, and measured with my eye the enormous height of the rock. A young man was standing near me, and as he seemed to be looking with interest at the fortress I turned to him and asked him whether he thought it within the bounds of possibility that any one could get up that rock except by the usual path?

"Why shouldn't he," replied the young man. "Ten years ago, I myself had a try at it."

Astonished at this, I examined my companion more closely. His figure was small, but powerfully built, and he appeared to me about thirty years of age. At first I thought he could not have understood what I was speaking about, and I explained that I meant the rock of Konigstein, but he quickly said,—

"Yes, I know; and, from where we are now, I can show you the cleft in which I climbed up."

"Which you climbed up!" I stammered. "Do you mean to say then, that you were the very chimney-sweeper, who——"

"Indeed, I am the very man," smiled my companion, "and if you would like to hear all about it, I shall have great pleasure in telling you."

Of course I gratefully accepted the offer; so drawing our deck-stools together, we lighted fresh cigars, and he began the story:—

"I don't think I need tell you much about my apprentice and journeymanship, for all chimney sweepers are wild and venturesome young rascals; so suffice it to say, that I was one of the wildest and surpassed all my companions in foolhardy tricks. I always pleased my masters as far as doing my work went; but my mad pranks had a different effect, and consequently I never remained long in one place. I happened then in 1848, when about eighteen years old, that I was out of employment. My parents had lately died, and I found that if I did not wish to starve, I should have to look out quickly for fresh work. Just then the Saxon-Bohemian Railroad was being made, and I was lucky enough to get engaged on the line near the village of Konigstein.

'I arrived on the Saturday, quite penniless, and as my work was only to begin on the Monday, I had no idea how to exist in the meantime. After much trouble, however, I managed to arrange with the inkeeper, in consideration of my giving my passport into his keeping, for a shake-down in the stable, and something to eat for supper. When I awoke next morning the bells were already ringing for church. My first thoughts were how I was to get the day over. Into the inn parlor I dared not go, for I had nothing to pay with, so I sauntered out into the open air to see what the country was like. Before me stood the majestic fortress, which of course immediately attracted my attention, and I started off towards it. I asked some people whom I met whether I could go into the fortress, and the answer was that if I had a friend inside I might, but if not, I must pay a thaler admission. But I had neither one nor the other, so contenting myself with the view of the exterior, I turned from the path and wondered up the lower part of the rock. After sometime, I found myself on what they call the patrol's walk, which runs round the foot of the deep sandstone rock, on which the fortress itself is built. As you may see from here, it is the east side, and the steepest part of the rock.

"I stood and looked up at the wall of rock above me, and whilst so doing, a conversation that had taken place during my apprenticeship between my master and an assistant occurred to my mind. They were talking about Konigstein, and the assistant said that, in his opinion, it was possible to get into the fortress without going the usual road through the gateways. I remembered how my master quietly shook his head, for no doubt such a thing was incredible to him, whilst I listened wondering. But now here I was at the foot of the rock, and looking up the very clefts and fissures of which our assistant had spoken. As quick as lightning the thought occurred to me to climb up the rock myself; and besides, I reasoned, it might be the means of getting me out of all my embarrassments, because after I got up I should get admired for my achievement, and they would no doubt give me something to eat, and perhaps even money in reward for my daring. And it also struck me that I might possible meet my brother up there, as he had gone for a soldier some time ago.

"Without further delay, then, I prepared for the ascent. I looked carefully up at the fissures in the rock; only one went quite up to the top. I noticed it was bridged over by the breastwork: but this seemed so small, that I thought, once there, I could easily spring over the wall. My boots would, of course, impede me in climbing; so I took them off and hung them round my neck, letting them fall on my breast. My stick I left leaning against the rock, and then I got into the cleft and began to climb up as if I was in a chimney.

"I do not know, sir, whether you have ever seen a chimney-sweep climb. We make use, principally, of the knees, pressing them against one side of the wall and their backs firmly against the other side; and so we shove ourselves up the chimney. The hands have to hold the brush, so we hardly make any use of them in climbing. In this way I got on famously. The cleft was, on an average perhaps, about one yard wide; but some times it got very much narrower, and sometimes it widenen to one and a half yards in width. Before and behind me was rock, on the left was the Elbe, and on the right the inside of the cleft, which was gradually growing narrower as I got higher. I had to keep as near as possible to the outside of the fissure, for further in it was too wet and slippery.

"As yet I was not in the slightest degree tired; and as I went on at a quick pace, I had got a considerable way up when it struck ten in the little town below. Here and there shrubs were growing in my way, particularly little gooseberry bushes; but being only superficially fixed in the rock, they gave way at the slightest endeavor to hold on by them. I still continued mounting higher and higher; but now I began to have to stop often, in order to get fresh strength. About half way up I found a large block of sandstone jammed in the cleft, most probably having been dislodged from above during the building of the breastwork, and in its fall it had struck where I found it. I tried if it was firm, stepped on to it, sat down on it, but it did not move; and now that I could comfortably rest myself, I seemed to gain fresh strength.

"There I was now with my back to the rock, and enjoying the magnificent view. Deep down below lay the little town; whilst the Elbe glistened in the sunshine, and the boats on it looked like nutshells. Opposite to me rose the Lilienstein; but I am forgetting, sir, that we have almost the same prospect before us now, and what need have I, therefore, to describe it to you? Well, I got into my cleft again and was steadily climbing on, when suddenly something cracked in the cleft below me, and it seemed as if the whole rock was shaking. Horror-stricken, I stopped short. The rock, which had so opportunely afforded me a resting-place, evidently loosed through my weight, had fallen crashing to the depth below. Only a few minutes sooner, and I should have lain there at the bottom, smashed to pieces. A cold shudder ran through me as I gazed down. Don't think, sir, however, that this made me nervous; for chimney-sweepers are used to unforseen dangers, and fear is only known to us by name.

"Again I applied myself energetically to my work, and, in spite of the rocky cleft being in some places almost too wide and in others almost too narrow, I still kept rising; but the time begin to appear very long to me, and it seemed as if I had been days sticking in this miserble place. If I should become giddy! If I should slip out of the cleft, I am irrecoverably lost! I look up above me to see if I am near the top, but there is a turn in the rock and I cannot ascertain. A feverish impulse urges me on. Higher! higher! The cleft gets wider and wider and now I must stop, for I cannot stretch across it. I look upwards once more, and, to my great joy, see the breastwork; but what appeared so insignificant from below, I find now to be a formidable arch spanning my cleft and presenting an apparently insurmountable barrier. What am I to do now? I feel a cold perspiration cover me as death looks up from the frightful depth below. Once more I nerve myself; I climb as far as possible round to the outward side of the cleft, to see if there can be any possibility of escape. A short distance from me there is a projecting ledge, and if that can only be reached! The ledge bends toward the cleft, and the narrow points of it seem to come within half a yard. It is possible that this is to be my rescue?

"Slowly I stretched out my hands, and my fingers grasped the point of the rock like cramp-irons. As soon as I had my hands firmly fixed, I gently drew my body round, and, in another minute, I was hanging against the perpendicular rock 400 feet high, and depending entirely on the strength of my fingers. But, in this awful moment, I did not lose my presence of mind, and I knew that I was at my last chance. Gripping first with one hand and then with the other, and then with bent army creeping further on, I gained my point. Then rising myself up, I put the upper part of my body on the ledge, and I was saved.

"It was a considerable time before I was sufficiently recovered to be able to think of the completion of my journey. On examining my position, I found that the ledge was about three yards wide, and immediately above it rose the breastwork, about four yards high. This wall was built of large sandstone blocks set together with mortar, but the wind and weather had, in the course of years, considerably worn away the mortar from between the stones. I hung my boots round my neck again, but this time in such a way that they rested on my back; then inserting my fingers in the spaces left by the mortar, and sticking my toes in below, I raised myself up the wall. The two top stones were quiet smooth, and so inclined that they resembled a roof, but between these, luckily, I found a crevice large enough for me to stick my hand in. I tried first to creep through one of the embrasures for the cannon; but finding this built of smooth stones, I had to decide to get over the higher part of the castellated battlements.

"With, my right hand grasped firmly in a crevice, I swung out my left to try to lay hold of the corner. I was successful; my left hand fastened like a vice on the top corner, and then with the help of my right I raised my body, and—gazed into the very inside of the fortress. Opposite me, stood a house; behind that, some trees, and right and left the sentinels, who were pacing in my direction. In a moment I crouched down, with my head below the parpet, and the sentinels paced back again without noticing me.

"As I was clinging in this way, like a shadow to the wall, holding myself up to the battlements by my arms, the clock below in the town struck twelve. All at once a fit of trembling seized me. We chimney-sweepers know too well, sir, what that means. All one's strength seems suddenly to go; the brain whirls, the hands and feet are drawn up together, as with the cramp, and the next momant down you crash. I felt it was now or never, and giving a tremendous spring, I dropped over into the fortress. At the same moment a fearful pain shot through me. An iron spike on which I must have jumped had penetrated between the little toes of my right foot, and tore the half of them off. The loss of blood put the finishing stroke to my strength, and completely exhausted, I sank on the path.

"In a little time the sentinel noticed me; and I have no doubt my peculiar dress, made up out of an old soldier's coat, black trousers, and a velveteen cap, appeared suspicious to him, for he immediately saluted me with "Who goes there?" "Sebastian Abratsky, from Mahlis," I replied. "How did you come here?" "Up there." This seemed to amuse the soldier: but as he observed my whole appearance, with my wounded foot and the blood, he became serious and said he must arrest me. This was out of my reckoning and I wanted to climb down the rock again; but of course I was prevented by my captor, and I had to resign myself to my fate. The sentinel shouted to his comrade, telling him the extraordinary event, and then came the patrol, and by chance also the adjutant, and so I was marched to the guard-house, the officer in front, then I with naked feet and my boots on my back, and behind me the guard.

"I was almost in the last stage of exhaustion, and so hungry that I seemed to have only one wish, and that was to get something to eat. I mistook the officer in front of me for the commandant of the fortress, on account of his cocked hat, and I thought he could gratify my fearful longing. But he gave no answer to my entreaties. We soon arrived at the guard house, where the news of my daring adventure had preceded me, and crowds of soldiers were there to stare at the plucky chimney-sweeper. Presently the commandant appeared, and after a preliminary report, I was taken off to the prison called the Moor's Chamber, which is, however, better than one would imagine from the name.

"Meantime my prayers for something to eat had not remained unanswered, and I need not tell you that I did not leave much of what they brought me. However, my dessert was terribly spoilt, for the door opened, and an officer entered, accompanied by a corporal and a jailer, and I was chained hand and foot. In vain I assured them of my harmlessness; I cried and prayed, but it was of no use. The door shut again and I was alone with my chains and my anything but plesant thoughts. What was to come of all this? My heart sank at the thought of the future. I raised my hand, the chain rattled. On looking closer at the rings, I saw they were so made that they could easily be slipped off. At this my pride was aroused. "If I am to wear fetters," thought I "at least they shall be such that oppress me." I called to the jailer, and he soon brought another chain.

"The next morning driven by the tediousness of my confinement, I was again examining my fetters, when I noticed that the lock was what they call a German lock; and with the help of a bent nail I succeeded in forcing it open; then, to the astonishment of the sentinel outside, I suddenly acquainted him that I had succeeded in freeing myself. In a minute, however, the sergeant of the guard appeared with another chain, and I was bound for the third time.

"In the meantime, a court-martial had assembled, and I was summoned to appear before it. By order of the president, my chains were at once struck off. I then had to undergo a strict examination. I was very composed, and told the officers quietly all I have told you. At first it was feared there was some danger about, as no one would believe I had risked my life for so small a purpose; by and by, however, my innocence and harmlessness became appanent to all, and I was ordered to be conducted back to my quarters unfettered. I was now treated kindly, and they bandaged my wounded foot.

"Ten days after my arrest a patrol appeared at my door, and as they led me out, I found the commandant outside with the adjutant and the head mason. I had to indicated precisely the spot where I had entered the fortress, and then we descended the hill by the usual road, and I had to show them to the cleft in the rock by which I had clambered. Whilst doing this, I offered to undertake the same journey again, but they informed me that one attempt was enough for them. I was then conducted back to my prison. The next day I was again brougt before the court, and formally set at liberty, with the information, however, that I should have to betake myself to my native place. I was to look upon the confinement, which had now lasted twelve days, as a punishment for my audacity. Some compassionate person had, meanwhile, collected a sum of money to serve for my journey. The sergeant then conducted me to the gate, gave me my passport, and I was once more a free man.

"You may imagine what a plesant time my homeward journey was; and it was also very profitable, for wherever I went I had to relate my adventure, after which something handsome was always collected for me.

"And now, in conclusion, I must prove to you that I am in reality that very chimney-sweeper."

With these words my companion took a passport out of his pocket-book, and I read the following:—

"The bearer of this, John Frederick Sabastian Abratsky, who has lain here in arrest from the 19th inst. till to-day, on account of unauthorized entrance, is, after due investigation, directed to return to his home at Mahlis, via Dresden and Wilsdruff.

"Fortress Konigstein. 31st March, 1848.

"The court-martial royal in the said fortress."

I took a copy of this interesting document, and gave him the passport back, which, I noticed, he carefully placed again in his pocket-book. Just then the steamer arrived at Pilnitz, and I had to take leave of the daring climber.

"A happy journey to you, sir," he called out from the bank, and in a few seconds he was out of sight.

◆

IN Philadelphia they do some things better than in New York. For instance, in regard to the Gettysburg Asylum Lottery. It may be mentioned that since the Pennsylvania Legislature pronounced against the swindle, it has been the uniform custom in the Philadelphia Postoffice, under the instructions of the special agent of the Postoffice Department for this district, to stop all letters addressed to the lottery, and send them to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. In due course of time, therefore, such persons as have recently sent money to the lottery, addressed to the Philadelphia Post-office, may expect to have their letters returned to them.

A STORY FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

How a Man Made his Fortune by a Pin.

"Many people have inherited a great name from their parents and friends; why cannot I make a great reputation by my own industry and perseverance?"

These words were spoken by a young man of respectable appearance, yet really in want, as he walked, one autumn morning in the year 1817, up Antin street, in Paris, and approached the stately house of a great banker. On ringing the door bell, his heart beat with fear and anxiety when he was met by a servant in livery who asked him rather bluntly what he wanted.

"I wish to speak to Mr. Perregaux," replied the young man. "Is he at home?"

The answer was affirmative, and the porter led him up the broad, marble stairway to the upper story, where the young man was admitted into a splendid anteroom, ornamented with paintings and statues. He quietly took a seat in a corner, and had hardly the courage to face the great men who went in and out of the banker's room. He thought of his home in the country, of his departure from his beloved parents, of their prayers and their blessings. He recalled his mother's last words: "What will you do in Paris, my son? stay here. You have your home, though it is poor one." And then he thought of his own answer: "Let me try my fortune, dear mother, in order that I may share it with you and my dear friends." "But", answered she, "fortune does not always visit those who seek it." To this he replied: "But it never seeks those who never seek it." "Well, go," said the tender-hearted mother, "go, and if you don't succeed, do not be ashamed to return to us. Your father's house and the arms of your mother will always be open to you."

Mr. Perregaux was reading a letter when the young man was admitted to his presence, and hardly noticed the unassuming stranger.

"Do you wish to speak to me, young man?" said the banker in a friendly way. "If so, tell me in what respect I can serve you?"

"Mr. Perregaux," said the young man, looking plainly and calmly in his face, "I have neither name, nor rank, nor fortune, but industry, strength, and a strong will to work. Can you not give me a place in your great business house?—even the most insignificant one would suit me."

"What is your name?" asked Mr. Perregaux, who could not keep his eyes from the attractive features of his young applicant, and read in his clear eye discretion and fidelity.

"Jacques Laffitte," was the answer.

"Your age?"

"Eighteen years," replied the young man. "I was born on the 29th of October, 1771."

"Are you a Parisian?" inquired the banker further.

"No, sir, I am from Bayonner. My father is a carpenter and has ten children to care for. My object is to find a place where I shall be able to support my father's family."

"A noble undertaking, young man," replied the banker; "but I regret to say that I have no place vacant for you. I am sorry for this. Perhaps a later application would find me able to receive you."

Everything seemed to swim before Laffitte's eyes. He scarcely knew how to reach the door. His knees trembled as he descended the marble staircase, and with a slow step he went down into the street. The refusal was almost more than he could bear. Yet he summoned courage and started off.

Just as he reached the street, he saw something shining in the sand that had collected near the steps. It was only a pin, yet he took it up and stuck it in his coat. This little act, apparently unseen by anybody else in the world, decided his whole future. Mr. Perregaux stood at the window, and, without designing it, happened to see the refused applicant pick something up, and wondered what it was. When the young man stuck it in the left breast of his coat, the banker thought it was a pin. Men who have great knowledge of human nature, like Mr. Perregaux, understand the meaning of seemingly insignificant things, and how far small actions go toward the interpretation of character. So he said to himself: "The man who will not refuse to pick up a pin must certainly have some habits that will be of great use if he ever has an opportunity to employ them.'

He quickly opened the window and called young Jacques.

The young man quickly returned, hastened up stairs, and was soon again in the presence of the banker.

"Do you have the goodness," said Jacques "to comply with my request?"

"What makes you so decided?" replied the banker.

"From the fact that you have recalled me," was the answer. "I believe you would not have done it if you had not wished to accept my application."

"Quick powers of observation, love of order, and economy," replied Mr. Perregaux, in a friendly way, 'will make a good business man. Go into my counting-house; I will descend as soon as possible, and give you a little business to attend to.

From this hour young Laffitte was in Perregaux's counting-house. His industry and fidelity helped him in every respect. His punctuality won him the confidence of his employer. His zeal and progress increased from day to day, so that he soon excited the attention and admiration of his companions. In a few years he became book-keeper, and afterwards cashier.

The French revolution broke out, and the new order of things which called Perregaux to the Senate, compelled him to commit his business largely to the hands of some co-laborer. He took Laffitte in as his partner, and as the sphere of the latter was now larger, he had more opportunity to exhibit his business tact and energy. In the last years of the empire a new sphere of life opened to him. In 1809 he was appointed director of the Bank of France. After that he was made president of the chamber of commerce, and thus he came into intimate relations with the most influential people of the country.

The decline of Napoleon's power brought him into honorable political positions. He acquired the confidence of the entire city, and indeed of the entire country, in consequence of his wise and judicious counsel for the government of the city. His dear parents in Bayonne were still living, and he supported them all the time in the most handsome way possible; and after his mother became a widow, he took her to his house in Paris. Many young men of talent owed their prosperity to him, as he had started them in business. He supported a great many in their studies at his own expense.

When Louis XVIII. was compelled to flee before the advance of Napoleon at the beginning of the 'Hundred Days,' he committed his entire private fortune to Laffitte; and Napoleon, too, placed his fortune in Laffitte's hands. Thus the great banker had for some time in his own keeping the property of both rivals to the French throne.

After Paris was captured, in the year 1815, he advanced two millions of francs to the state, which was compelled to give that much to the allied hosts. One hundred thousand francs were appropriated to him as director of the bank of France, but Laffitte refused to receive it during the laborious years of the administration.

Nearly the whole time of the restoration he was a member of the chamber of duputies, and one of the most worhty of the number. His parliamentary activity was distinguished by his warm patriotism, nobility of character, and acute understanding. He always subjected his own interests to the general good. In spite of the displeasure in which the family of Marshal Ney were, he permitted his only daughter to marry Ney's son, the prince of Modena.

He reached the climax of his political prominence in the July revolution. Without him, Louis Phillippe would never have ascended the throne. His political opinions were very decided, and if we cannot approve of some of them, we certainly cannot help admiring his honor and integrity. He was a member of Louis Phillippe's ministry, and had charge of the finances of France; yet this lasted but a short time, as his views did not agree with those of the king. He offered his resignation, and retired with dignity as a simple citizen of the country.

Laffitte died on Easter-day, 1844, amid universal regret. The French people had found in him a true friend, and his name will ever be held by them in great respect.

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Curious Discovery in Tennessee.

Many theories have been advanced in regard to the former occupancy of the country. The mind of the antiquarian has never yet rested with satisfaction upon the evidences of our predecessors. It is not our purpose to discuss the question now, whether the Spaniards, the Indians, the French, or other people left the monuments of an unknown race, now to be found throughout East Tennessee. Our attention has recently been called to a remarkable discovery in Roane county. Mr. William Staples owns a valuable farm on Poplar creek, about twelve miles northeast of Kingstown. For many years past attention has been attracted to a particular locality on his farm from the fact that the cattle were in the habit of resorting to the place and making thereby what was known as, a "lick." The attention of Mr. Staples being thus called to the subject, he resolved to investigate the matter. Accordingly he commenced to excavate upon the premises. After digging down about seven feet, he struck a solid limestone rock. He found a well about eight inches in diameter; from this well he procured salt water of a quality sufficient to enable him to obtain salt by the boiling of a few gallons, and this, too, without any means of separating the fresh from the salt water.

The most remarkable feature of this discovary consists in the following: After the discovary of the well, Mr. Staples prosecuted his investigations and found, to his surprise, a line of salt kettles. The kettles were of stone ware, made of the same meterial as that used by the Indians, for their home ware, such as plates, dishes, etc. The kettles were broken, but the curvature indicated that they were about three feet in diameter, and were about forty in number. A most striking fact connected with this discovery is that these kettles were found at a depth of seventy feet below the surface of the ground. Growing above them were trees—poplar and oak—which were evidently two centuries old. Will some of the antiquarians explain this? Who bored that salt well? Who made those kettles? Who founded that furnace? Who were our aborigines?—*Knoxville Press.*

◆

The *Revue National* publishes an article by M. Leroy Beaulieu, containing a number of terrible statistics taken from official documents. One gives the return of the number of men killed in action in the wars during the last fourteen years: Crimea, 784,991; Italy, 45,000; Schleswig-Holstein, 3,500; Northern America, 281,000; South America, 519,000; war of 1866, 45,000; distant expeditions, 65,000—total number of men killed, 1,743,491.

ANOTHER HORROR

Frightful Accident on Erie Railroad

Four Cars Thrown Down a Precipice.

One Car and Sixteen Passengers Burned Up.

Thirty Killed and Sixty Wounded.

One of the most terrible railroad disasters on record occurred Wednesday morning at four o'clock at Carr's Rock, on the line of the Erie Railway, fourteen miles above Port Jervis. At the scene of the accident, the bed of the road is cut in the side of the bluff overhanging the river. The ledge on which the track runs is very narrow, and the consequence was that the cars, which were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, and down an embankment seventy-five feet, were broken into fragments, thereby greatly increasing the loss of life.

The train to which the accident occurred left Buffalo at twenty minutes past two o'clock Tuesday afternoon in charge of conductor Judd and Charles Douglas, superintendent of the division, and consisted of an engine, tender, three sleeping, two first class and one second class, two baggage and one postal car. The train proceeded on time, making the usual stoppages until evening, when the passengers in the sleeping cars retired for the night. At three o'clock Wednesday morning Mr. Ames and Mr. Horton, of the general postoffice of this city, who were in charge of the postal car, saw the bell rope straighten out and break in two, when Mr. Judd immediately remarked to one of the officers that "he had lost his rear cars." They ran to the platform of the car, when the four rear cars were seen rolling down a precipice from seventy-five to one hundred feet high.

The theory is that a rail broke about four hundred feet west of Carrs' Point, the engine and five cars passing over the fracture safely, the forward truck of the sixth car then got off, the coupling parting. This car was followed by the remaining three, which went on four hundred feet, when coming in contact with some obstacle it was thrown down the precipice, dragging the others with it to the river's edge. The train was going at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles per hour.

The cars which escaped were three passenger cars, one postal car and one freight car. Those thrown over the cliff were all passenger cars—three sleeping cars. It was intensely dark. On reaching the foot of the bluff, two cars were found to be in the river, and one, the last car, on fire. There were over two hundred passengers in the seven cars.

Mr. Blakely, of Olean, New York, who was in one of the cars that went down the embankment, says: All four of the cars that went over the embankment were completely demolished, and I think twenty-five to thirty were killed outright. I saw five or six ladies taken from the ruins quite dead, and a number wounded. The rear car took fire from a stove a short time after the living persons were removed from it, and I should judge there were about seven bodies burned up. There were in addition three bodies taken out before the fire reached them. The car ahead of the one in which I was sleeping also took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The catastrophe, of course took place in the darkness of the night, and the confusion and terror was appaling, and the horror was greatly increased by the agonizing shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying.

Mr. G. B. Hollenback, of Morris, Illinois, while in the first of the three sleeping cars, was awoke between three and four o'clock in the morning, by a violent jerk, with a concussion, and a subsequent rolling of the car down an embankment. On a cessation of the motion, screams of fright and pain arose from several woman and children occupying the car, who had not held as tenaciously to their berths as the male passengers. He received a few contusions, but was unconscious of them at the moment, and, in company with others, at once left the car and surveyed the scene. The car had rolled on an inclined plane down a bank, and stopped at a distance of a hundred feet from the road. Fearful shrieks arose from the centre and last sleeping cars. The former had fallen perpendicularly fifty feet from a culvert into the stream below, and the latter had rolled similarly to his own car, but had caught fire from the cinders of the stove. Both were much shattered, and blows from the fragments, as the cars broke, contributed much towards the injuries sustained. Attention was immediately given towards extricating the sufferers, and the engine, baggage car, smoking car and one other passenger car went to Port Jervis, and, transferring passengers, baggage and mails to another train, immediately returned for the transportation of the wounded. It was stated at Port Jervis that thirteen persons were consumed in the burning car, six of whose remains were recovered Wednesday night.

Thirteen dead bodies are at Port Jervis depot, fifty-two wounded at the Port Jervis hotels, and two more wounded not yet arrived. Mr. Lynch, sleeping car conductor, estimates that seven bodies are consumed, which cannot be verified until the wreck is removed. The following is a list of the dead:

KILLED.

Ephraim Hoyt and Mrs. E. Hoyt, Chenango Forks, N. Y.; M. Lanes, of Paris; Mary E. Cobb, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Enos Blossom, Saloon Susquehanna depot; Child of Mrs. Elsdell, Ithica, N. Y.; H. B. Corwin (supposed), Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. D. P. Snow; Unknown boy; I. S. Dunham, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. K. Loomis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Eli J. Knapp, Jamestown, N. Y.; Thomas Pierlston, 102 Broadway, N. Y.

Wounded—Henry Haention, Dansville, New York, body, legs broken; S. B. Fairman, Elmira, New York; G. W. Harris, Cochran, Indiana, badly; Lewis Barker, Bates, New York, head; S. W. Horton, Salem, Wisconsin, side and head; D. P. Snow, Bleaksburg, Iowa, head and breast; Tobias Aldridge, head; G. W. Baker, Ithaca, New York, shoulder broken badly; G. G. Lapham, Syracuse, New York, back and head; Mrs. C. R. Beardsley, 453 Hudson street, New York, arm, shoulder and head; G. Hartman, Hudson City, New Jersey, head; C. V. Tiffaney, Dansville, New York, badly; A. L. Oliver, 7 West Thirteenth street, New York, leg; A. L. Smith, Hornellsville, New York, badly; Mrs. C. C. Reynolds, Hornellsville, New York, badly; Daniel E. Rogers, Corning, New York, head and limbs; W. Hadge, Corning, head and limbs; W. P. Decker, Waverly, New York, head and limbs; A. Palmer, Ripley, New York, back and internally; L. J. Fitzgerald, Courtland street, New York, head; A. T. Kingsley, New York; M. Goodman, 64 Ellicot street, Buffalo, New York; R. Sweet, Middleton, New Jersey, breast; J. R. Heanan, Louisville, Kentucky, badly; M. R. Reay, Middleton, New York, slightly; J. Henderson, Ronse, Ohio, breast, badly; J. Balseir, boy, Cincinnati, Ohio, face and limbs; E. R. Newton, Corry, Pennsylvania, back, side and breast; N. W. Gokey, Addison, New York, slightly; A. S. Gillett, Mercer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. S. Gillett, Mercer, Pennsylvania, back and head, badly; J. S. Ranney, St. John, Mich., head and back; A. Classin, New York city, slightly; three children of S. P. Snow, hurt seriously; C. R. Moncrieff, 453 Hudson street, New York, badly; D. Lyons, Binghampton, New York, head and internally; J. B. Floyd, Chemung, New York, burned and badly hurt; A. L. Bigelow, boy, Attica, New York, face and limbs; Edmund Gunther, train porter, head and limbs; George Furnace, Metropolitan Hotel, New York, badly; Misses Maggie and Emma Hoyt, father and mother both killed, Chenango Forks; D. B. Stevens, Cayuga, New York, back and arms; Mrs. H. Bailey, Louderville, Ohio, slightly; J. T. A. Jewett, 73 Leonard street, New York; C. C. Donahue, Buffalo; Austin Woodruff, Randolph, New York; John Dubois, boy, unknown; Woman insensible, aged about thirty, baggage check 506, New York; Addie Snow, child, slightly.

The Latest.

NEW YORK, April 16.—In the disaster on the Erie Railway, a man named Albert E. Burbank, who was in the sleeping car, was thrown out, and as soon as he recovered from his consternation, he snatched up some clothing lying strewn around to shelter himself from the piercing air. In the pocket of a light overcoat he took up was a card of admission to the Chicago Exchange, and inside the coat itself was the name of W. B. Hancock, Cleveland, O.; a name which does not appear in the list of killed and wounded.

The deaths from the Erie disaster number twenty-four. Six bodies are unrecognized. All of the dead and nearly all of the wounded remain at the place where the accident occurred.

Another Train Wrecked.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* states that an accident took place on the Erie Railway this evening, one mile from the place where the frightful disaster of yesterday occurred. Thirteen cars attached to a freight train ran off the track in consequence of a broken rail, were thrown down an embankment and badly broken up.

The Cause of the Erie Disaster.

[From the New York Sun.]

A passenger informs us that, in his opinion, the road bed at the point of the accident was quite soft, and the train, passing at a rapid rate, caused the sleepers to sink on one side so that the entire track appeared to have slid from its place toward the outer edge of the bank, causing the rails to spread, and producing the accident. When he examined the place one rail had been forced from its fastenings, but it was not broken.

From the best information we can gather, the four rear cars, three of which were sleeping cars, and one, an ordinary passenger car, on leaving the track, were wrenched from the train, tumbled over the bank, and, with their unhappy inmates, were turned over and over in their descent, and broken in pieces. That portion of the train which escaped ran on a distance of a mile before it could be stopped. It was then backed down, and the passengers on board hastened to the relief of the sufferers. To add to the horror of the disaster, it was found that the last car had taken fire from an overturned stove. But we are assured by Mr. Summers, of Syracuse, that all the living people were safely rescued before the flames reached them. It is estimated that seven bodies were burned in the ruins; but as no sound emanated from them, it was believed that life was previously extinct.

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IN anticipation of the forthcoming election in France, the clerical organs, the *Monde* and *Univers*, have notified to the French government the only terms on which it can rely on the support of the Church in the several departments. The clerical party are evidently determined to make their influence felt, and are anxious to convince the government that it cannot do without their support, and therefore must comply with their terms. The official candidates must be such as the church approves, or the clergy will withhold their support and influence. With a very high hand, a writer in the *Monde* says: "The government knows where we are to be found—let it come to us, and we can talk the matter over."

IMPEACHMENT!

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner offered an order to admit all evidence which may be offered.

On motion of Mr. Conness the order was tabled, 22 to 11.

Mr. Stanbery was not present, but Mr. Evarts said they would proceed as far as possible without him.

Walters Cox, of Georgetown, was called by the defense, and asked when his connection with the case of Stanton vs. Thomas commenced, and when by whom and under what circumstances he was employed.

Mr. Butler objected, but the Chief Justice overruled it. He might answer the first part of the question.

Witness said he was sent for on February 22d, and went to the White House at five o'clock. He was proceeding to state what the President said to him, when Mr. Butler again objected, and demanded that counsel put in writing what they expect to prove.

Counsel proposed to prove that the President employed Mr. Cox to procure a judicial decision by filing a *quo warranto.*

Mr. Butler argued that the President did not appear in the record of the case, and writs should have been issued by the Attorney General.

Mr. Evarts rejoined that the President had made the case his own. He could not appear in it, and the Attorney General had approved the employment of Cox.

Mr. Butler argued at length that the doctrine was an estoppel.

Mr. Curtis said that the remarks of Mr. Butler required no reply, and in answer to Mr. Ferry stated that the counsel did not propose to disprove the record, but would show that the motion to discharge General Thomas was made only when his lawyers saw no hope of procuring a judicial decision on the constitutionality of the act.

The argument was continued by Messrs. Wilson and Evarts as to the admissability of the evidence concerning the intent of the President.

The Chief Justice ruled that evidence to show that the President employed lawyers to obtain a decision on the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act was admissable in support of the denial of the first article in accordance with former votes of the Senate, and with the principles of law and right.

The yeas and nays were called, which resulted 29 to 21. The evidence was, therefore, admitted.

Witness resumed—The President told witness he desired to have proceedings instituted to test the act constitutionally, and wished him to consult with Stanbery, who had been too busy to look into the matter. He left Gen. Thomas with the President, and concluded it would be best to apply for a *habeas corpus* after Gen. Thomas should be committed by the Criminal Court, which course Mr. Stanbery approved.

Question asked and objected to—What did you do towards getting out of a *habeas corpus* by direction of the President? Admitted 27 to 29.

Answer—I tried to have Thomas committed to prison. Stanton's counsel applied for a postponement. Chief Justice Cartter said he should not be held in custody. Witness moved his discharge, expecting to force his committal, but the motion was granted.

The Senate refused to allow a statement to be made of the conversation with the President the same evening, and the counsel then asked: After reporting this to the President did you do any other act in pursuance of his previous instructions to test the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act? If so, what were they?

Objected to, which the Chief Justice overruled, and Senate sustained his ruling, 27 to 23.

Witness resumed: The next day I applied to the District Attorney to sign an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, which he declined to do without authority of the Attorney General. I resisted Stanton and gave him his opinion, (not allowed to be stated,) and nothing else was done in the matter.

The Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes.

On reassembling at 2:30 Cox was cross-examined by Mr. Butler. He considered himself as counsel for the President, but appeared before Judge Cartter as counsel for Gen. Thomas, and did not tell the court or opposing counsel in the court that his purpose was to get the case in train to test the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office law, but supposes they divined his object.

Mr. Bradley, sr., was advisory counsel for General Thomas. The papers which he prepared to obtain a *quo warranto* were returned to him a few days ago by Mr. Stanbery, with a verbal message for himself and Mr. Merrick, to use them at their discretion. He has never received direct authority from the Attorney General or President to use them. Gen. Thomas was discharged from custody on motion of the President's counsel.

R. T. Merrick, a lawyer of Washington, was called and testified that he was employed by General Thomas on the morning of the 22d of February after action of Judge Cartter in Chambers. Witness went to see the President about noon, and told him what had occurred in the case of Gen. Thomas, and Mr. Stanbery being present, the Attorney General, in presence of the President, told witness to ask if he could carry up the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a few hours afterwards I wrote the Attorney General a note on the subject. On Monday he communicated the result of his investigation to the President's counsel, Mr. Cox, and they agreed to work together in order to accomplish the purpose suggested by the Attorney General. On Tuesday night, had an interview with the Attorney General in relation to conducting the case next day.

Question objected to—What did you and Cox do in order to accomplish the result referred to?

Held admissable by the Chief Justice, and no appeal asked for.

Answer—All we did in Court Wednesday morning will be commenced in detail to recount the circumstances already briefly narrated by Cox.

Mr. Butler interrupted him to say he wished to clear his skirts of all this matter. It was going in against the objection of the managers, and under the ruling of the Chief Justice, whereupon the Chief Justice rose and said: It goes in by decision of the Senate of the United States.

Witness resumed his minute narration, and at the close, on cross-examination by Mr. Butler, testified that Thomas was not at the White House when he arrived; did not know whether he was at the War Department or not.

E. O. Perrin, of Long Island, was then recalled. Has been personally acquainted with the President for about fourteen years; was in this city during the month of February, in company with Mr. Selye, member of Congress from N. Y., had interview with the President on February 21st, about 2 P. M.; took Mr. Selye to introduce him; neither he nor Selye had any knowledge of the removal of Stanton.

Counsel then offered to prove that the President informed him he had removed Stanton, and would soon send into the Senate a good name for the position; that he did not anticipate any resistance, and regarded the arrangement as temporary.

Mr. Butler objected, and an argument ensued on both sides.

The question was ruled out by the Senate.

Mr. Evarts had nothing more to ask in that view, and suggested an adjournment.

Mr. Butler opposed it in a long speech, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the Senate.

The SPEAKER gave notice that business would be transacted on the return of the House.

After the return of members from the Senate, Mr. SPALDING introduced a bill to amend the act for the presentment of crimes against the United States, approved in 1790, so as to extend the time within which certain offenses may be presented. Referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting lands in California in aid of the construction of railroads and telegraphs. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the sale of lands ceded to the United States by the Osage Indians.

The SPEAKER stated the pending question to be ordering the main question on the resolution to print 40,000 copies of Mr. Butler's opening speech in the impeachment trial.

Mr. GARFIELD moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing—yeas 60, nays 22, no quorum.

The Senate bill to defray the expenses of the impeachment trial and for other purposes, was received and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On a call of the House, ninety-four members answered to their names, being with the Speaker, within one of a quorum.

Without further proceedings the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court was opened in due form. The Chief Justice stated that the first business in order was the order offered by Mr. Conness, yesterday, that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment shall meet at ten o'clock A. M., to which Mr. Sumner offered an amendment for a session from ten to six o'clock daily.

The amendment was rejected, 16 against 30; Mr. Conness's motion was rejected, 20 to 41.

Mr. Ferry offered the following order:

WHEREAS, There appears in the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, as published in the *Globe* of this morning, certain tabular statements incorporated in the remarks of Mr. Manager Butler upon the question of adjournment, which tabular statements were not spoken in the discussion, nor offered or received in evidence; therefore,

Ordered, That the said tabular statements be omitted from the proceedings of the trial as published in the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. Butler—I only desire to say that I stated the effect of the tabular statements to the Senate, and I did not read them at length because it would take too much time.

Mr. Hendricks—I rise to a question of order and propriety. I wish to know whether it is right for any Senator to defend the Secretary of the Treasury against the attacks here made, or whether our mouths are closed while these attacks are made, and if not proper and right for a Senator, whether it is the right of the Managers to make the attack upon him?

The Chief Justice—An amendment can be made to the resolution proposed by the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Ferry. If the Senator thinks it proper the Senate can retire for consultation. If no Senator makes that motion, the Chair thinks it proper that the Honorable Manager should be heard in explanation.

Mr. Butler—I wish to say that I did not read them, because I thought them too voluminous. I had them in my hand, and I made them a part of my argument. I read the conclusions and inferences to be drawn from them, and thought it was due for myself and the Senate that they should be put exactly as they were, and therefore incorporatdd them in the *Globe*. To the remarks of the honorable Senator Hendricks, I simply say I made no attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury. I said nothing about him. I did not know that he was here at all to be discussed, but I dealt with the acts of the Executive simply. Whenever called upon, I can show the reason why I dealt with that act.

The Chief Justice stated the question.

Mr. Anthony—I understood the Senator from Indiana (Hendricks) to ask if under the rules he could be permitted to make a defense of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Chief Justice—The rules positively prohibit debate.

Mr. Anthony—By unanimous consent it might be made.

Some Senator objected. The order was then adopted with but few dissenting voices.

W. W. Armstrong, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, was called for the defense. He testified that the President spoke there only on solicitation. The interruptions by the crowd were kept up most of the time, and were responded to by the President.

Barton Able, of St. Louis, was examined; was one of the committee appointed by a mercantile association to receive the President in August, 1866, and went to Alton to meet him; at the request of citizens the President reluctantly consented to make a speech from the balcony of the Southern Hotel in St. Louis; he told the committee he would make only a short speech.

Cross-examined: The President made a speech to the committee at the landing, where he was listened to respectfully and was then escorted to the Lindell Hotel; went to the Southern Hotel about nine o'clock that night to attend a banquet given him; witness remained inside while the President was speaking from the balcony, and did not see any persons try to draw him in so as to get him to desist from speaking.

George Knapp, proprietor of the St. Louis *Republican*, was the next witness. He testified that he and Abel advised the President to respond to the calls of the crowd, and go out to speak to them; the President consented with reluctance; the crowd was all the time very disorderly.

Cross-examined: Does not know whether the balcony was crowded; listened to a portion of the speech; did not hear anything about Judas or John Bull; the banquet was delayed until the President had finished his speech; the *Republican* is Democratic; published the speech on Sunday, and Monday gave directions to correct the speech for the second publication; does not recollect whether he has ever complained that his directions were not carried out.

Henry Seider, short-hand writer for the St. Louis *Republican*, was next called. He reported the President's speech, and corrected the report published Sunday or the publication of Monday; made only such corrections as were called for by his notes; compared the report of the speech published in the *Democrat* with his own, published in the *Republican*; made the comparison on April 11, and wrote out accurate memoranda of about sixty differences.

Mr. Butler objected that the comparison was made between printed newspapers, which are not certified to have been genuine.

Mr. Curtis called attention to the fact that the managers had already put in evidence a copy of the *Democrat* of that date, and Mr. Butler withdrew his objection, and the memoranda were put in evidence.

Cross-examined: Witness had been partially deaf some time, owing to sickness; did not become well until several months after he reported the President's speech; compared the reports of the portion relating to New Orleans recently with Mr. Walbridge; gave examples of differences, to show the latter had left out qualifying words to the prejudice of the President.

Mr. Butler read that portion of the speech, requiring witness to correct the errors as he went along, which he did, exciting great laughter by the sharpness of his replies to Mr. Butler's questions.

Mr. Butler asked if there were any changes more important than the corrections of grammar.

Witness replied that there were.

Mr. Curtis then put in evidence the commission issued by President Adams, appointing Washington Lieutenant General; also, a document showing the particulars of all removals of officers under the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State was then called to testify for the defense. The appointments of Consuls and Vice Consuls are under his charge; when a vacancy occurs, or the Consul is not able to make a temporary appointment of the minister, in his absence, the Naval Commander nominates a Vice Consul; this action is referred for approval to the Department; the appointments are made *ad interim*, and if necessary for the interests of the service, the Department sometimes make nominations without the recommendation of the Consul, Minister or Commander.

Cross-examined: These appointments are made in conformity with statute law.

Mr. Curtis then put in evidence a list of Consuls appointed during sessions of the Senate.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, sworn: Was appointed Secretary March, 1861, by Mr. Lincoln; on the evening of the 21st of February last, his attention was called to changes in the disposition of troops in this department; his son informed him that at a party that evening, a call had been made for all officers belonging to a certain company to repair at once to General Emory's headquarters; sent his son the next day to tell the President, but he returned without seeing him, and witness went himself about noon to talk with the President on the subject, and told him what he had heard.

Question—What passed between you and the President after you made that communication in relation to it?

Objections made, but overruled by the Chief Justice.

Witness resumed: The President said he did not know what Gen. Emory did, and would send for him to inquire; at the close of the Cabinet meeting, about two o'clock the same day, had an interview with the President in relation to the removal of Stanton.

Mr. Evarts asked—What passed between them then?

Butler objected, but before the question was put in writing, the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes.

On re-assembling at 2:45, Mr. Evarts asked a few preliminary questions, eliciting the fact that the conversation between Secretary Welles and the President took place in the presence of other members of the Cabinet, and then said counsel proposed to prove that on this occasion the President told his Cabinet before the meeting broke up that he had removed Secretary Stanton, and in answer to Secretary Welles, said Gen. Thomas was in possession of the office, and that Mr. Stanton had acquiesced, only requiring time to remove his papers.

Mr. Butler argued against admitting the testimony, and reiterated his views regarding the duties of members of the Cabinet. They could only give opinions in writing about matters connected with their own Departments. He also said the evidence of witness showed that the President had acted in this instance without consultation with his Cabinet, and held that the point at issue was covered by the ruling in regard to Mr. Perrin yesterday.

Mr. Evarts denied that the testimony of witness warranted the satement of Mr. Butler. Witness had only said he was then informed of the actual commission of the act, but did not say he and other members of the Cabinet did not know it was contemplated. He also denied any analogy with the case of Perrin. The communication of the President was not addressed to private individuals, but to the members of the Cabinet, while they were still in Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Curtis followed on the same side that they did not place their application on the ground that his counsellors were then giving the President advice, but because he was then performing an official act in making communication. He combatted Mr. Butler's view based on the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and quoted from the *Federalist* and from the history of the Constitution, to show that the theory and practice of our government were totally opposed to it, even during Jefferson's administration.

Mr. Butler replied that no act is official which is not enjoined by some law, and held that there was none requiring such declarations as those in question. He remarked that the counsel did not assert that the President had been advised by his Cabinet to do what he had done, and went on to claim that if the Senate admitted this evidence, they would reverse the decision of yesterday.

Mr. Evarts briefly rejoined, insisting that it bore on the question of the intent.

The Chief Justice said this evidence related to the removal of Stanton, whereas that offered yesterday referred to the appointment of a successor, and was clearly of opinion it was admissable.

The yeas and nays being taken, his ruling was sustained, 26 to 23.

Senator Howard put the following question in writing to counsel for the President: Second, in what way does the evidence which the counsel for the accused now offer meet any of the allegations contained in the articles of impeachment? How does it affect the gravamen of any one of the charges?

Mr. Evarts said it is enough to say probably in answer to the question that it bears upon the question of the intent with which the act charged was done. It bears upon the conspiracy article, and bears upon the eleventh article.

Mr. Wilson, one of the Managers, said the question was asked by a member of the Senate as to the date of the conversation between the President and Mr. Perrin. It was the 21st. The Chief Justice will state how the question presents itself to his mind. The question on which the Senate ruled yesterday was not in reference to the removal of Mr. Stanton, as the Chief Justice understood, but in reference to the immediate appointment of a successor by the President, sending the name of Mr. Ewing. The question to-day relates to the intention of the President in the removal of Mr. Stanton, and relates to the communication made to his Cabinet after department business had closed, and before the Cabinet had separated.

The Chief Justice is clearly of opinion that that is a part of the transaction, and it is entirely proper to take this evidence into consideration as showing the intent in the President's mind.

The Senate proceeded to vote on the question of admitting the testimony, and the vote resulted, yeas 26, nays 23.

Secretary Welles then testified that the President told the Cabinet he had removed Stanton, and appointed Gen. Thomas, who was then in possession, Stanton acquiescing, requiring only time to remove his papers; this communication was in conformity with the regular routine, after the other business was disposed of; next day witness saw the nomination of Mr. Ewing prepared in the hands of the President; the tenure-of-office law was first brought before the Cabinet in February, 1867; Secretary Stanton was present.

Counsel at this point offered to prove that the President laid before the Cabinet the tenure-of-office bill; that they advised its return with his objections as being unconstitutional, and Secretaries Seward and Stanton undertook to prepare the veto, and also to show what further action was had during the ten days following.

Mr. Butler argued at length against the admissability of such evidence, taking the ground that a President could not shelter himself behind the opinions of his constitutional advisers.

Mr. Evarts replied in an argument which went into the question of the President's responsibility with considerable minuteness, and the Court adjourned at 4:45.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, it was resolved that the Clerk of the Court of Claims be directed to inform this House of the number of judgments rendered in said court in cotton claims, the amount thereof, and in whose favor, and also to state the nature and character of claims presented, and by what attorneys prosecuted.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the House with a statement showing the amount of tax collected on distilled spirits since the 1st of January last.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the Committee on Printing are directed to inquire into the propriety of printing ten thousand additional copies of the report of the impeachment trial for the use of members of the House.

The SPEAKER notified the members that if they should return from the Senate before three o'clock he would proceed to call them to order for business. If the Court should not adjourn until after that hour, members would be privileged to leave the capitol for their homes.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question asked by Mr. GARFIELD, said there was more than a quorum of members in the city—one hundred and ten of them.

The members then proceeded to the Senate.

On reassembling Mr. WASHBURNE reported the progress of the trial, and that the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. GARFIELD moved that the House meet at the same hour.

Mr. WOOD objected, and on a division no quorum voted.

The SPEAKER stated the hour of meeting could not be changed without a vote of the House, he would take the chair at eleven, and with the chairman of the Committee of the Whole and such other members as might join them, accompany the managers to the Senate as a mark of respect.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened at 11 o'clock.

The managers and members of the House were successively announced.

Mr. Stevens was not present at the opening.

By the direction of the Chief Justice the question pending yesterday was read as follows: "We, the counsel for the President, offer to prove that the President, at a meeting of the Cabinet while the bill was before the President for his approval, laid before the Cabinet the tenure-of-office act for their consideration and advice to the President respecting his approval of the bill, and thereupon the members of the Cabinet then present gave their advice to the President that the bill was unconstitutional, and should be returned to Congress with his objections, and that the duty of preparing a message, setting forth the objections to the constitutionality of the bill, was devolved upon Messrs. Seward and Stanton, to be followed up by proof of what was done by the President and Cabinet up to the time of sending in the message by the President.

Mr. Wilson rose to speak when

Senator Johnson submitted the following question to the counsel of the President in writing: Do the counsel understand that the managers deny that the statement made by the President in his message on December 12th, 1867, in the evidence given by the managers, at page 45 No. 9 of the official report of the trial, that the members of the Cabinet gave the opinion last stated as to the tenure-of-office act, and as evidence offered to coroborate their statement, or for what other purpose is it offered?

Senator Howard submitted this question to the President's counsel: Do the counsel for the accused not consider that the validity of the tenure-of-office law was purely a question of law, to be determined in this trial by the Senate, and if so, do they consider that the opinion of the Cabinet officers touching that question is competent evidence by which the judgment of the Senate ought to be influenced?

Senator Edmunds asked whether the argument on the part of the managers might not be continued while the Senate were considering the question.

The Chief Justice replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Curtis said they would prefer that course.

Mr. Wilson, speaking from manuscript, argued, on behalf of the managers, that the testimony was irrelevant, for the reason that advice from members of the Cabinet had no right to be taken, except in matters relating exclusively to their own departments, and that if it were the advice given in this instance was not given at such a time so as to render it available for the defense. He then went into the general question of the relative powers of the executive and legislative branches, maintaining at great length that the checks within the power of the executive to impose upon the legislative were exhausted by the exercise of his veto prerogative; whereas, on the other hand, all his actions were still subject to supervision by the two Houses of Congress, whose measures he was required to carry out. In support of his position that the law making power is supreme, Mr. Wilson cited numerous authorities, and referred to cases in English history where the King himself had deferred to the will of Parliament. He held that if the President had a right to challenge the laws of Congress his subordinates could call in question the orders of the President, and anarchy would ensue. Recapitulating, he said the President could not assume the prerogative of a King, who could do no wrong, and consequently could not shelter himself behind the responsibility of his Minister.

Mr. Curtis declined to follow the Honorable Manager in anticipating the question, which was a fit subject only for the final argument, but would confine himself to the point at issue. He proceeded to claim that the testimony bearing on the question of intent was called for in rebuttal of the allegations of the articles, which charge evil intent and wilful violation of the Constitution. The Honorable Manager had argued an hour on the assumption to show that the question of intent was immaterial in the face of the fact that several articles not yet withdrawn make the question of intent the gravamen of their charges. In answer to Mr. Howard's question, he said the members of the Cabinet would be placed on the stand, not as experts in the constitutional law, but to prove that they advised the President to a course of action which the counsel claim will therefore purge of the charge of malice.

Replying to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Curtis stated that they did not understand the Managers to deny the assertion in the President's message that he had been advised by the Cabinet in the matter, and wished to produce oral testimony to the same effect.

The Chief Justice read the articles charging evil intent, and expressed his opinion that the evidence offered was applicable to those points.

The yeas and nays having been taken, resulted—20 to 29, so the decision of the Chief Justice was overruled and the evidence not admitted.

Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was then recalled, and counsel proposed to ask him whether the question of applicableness of the Tenure-of-Office act to Mr. Stanton was considered in Cabinet meetings previous to its return with the objections of the President; and whether opinion was expressed that the law did not apply to any of the Secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln?

Mr. Butler objected, contending that it was excluded by the last ruling.

Mr. Evarts said this testimony was in reference to the construction, and not the constitutionality of the law, and held it was admissable for other reasons.

Mr. Butler read from the veto message to show that the President vetoed the bill on the ground that it did not apply to all the members of his Cabinet. He also held that the President did not pretend to believe that Mr. Stanton would acquiesce in his removal, because he felt himself not covered by the law. The President put it on the ground of cowardice.

Mr. Evarts referred to the portion of the message read by Mr. Butler, and said they made part of a general argument as to the constitutionality of the bill, and had no reference to the special case of President Johnson's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate and the evidence was refused admission by a vote of 22 to 26.

Mr Evarts then asked if, at any Cabinet meetings held between the time of the passage of the tenure-of-office bill and the removal of Mr. Stanton, the subject of how the public service was affected by it was considered, and witness replied that it had been considered repeatedly.

The counsel then offered to prove that on such occasions the President and Cabinet determined that a proper regard for the public interests required that a case should be arranged in some way so as to procure a judicial decision as to the constitutionality of the law.

Mr. Butler said the managers would like to have the Senate, in accordance with their previous votes, declare that all such evidence is immaterial and stop the trials to their patience of attempts to introduce it at length.

Mr. Evarts briefly rejoined that the learned manager from the frequency and length of his remarks seemed to think the patience of the Senate unlimited and capable of receiving impressions only from one side.

Mr. Henderson asked whether this evidence might not be introduced in mitigation of what might be published with the deposition, but not necessarily with the qualification for office.

Mr. Butler replied that it could not be offered with such a design to this court, but if it could be, this was not the proper time for mitigating testimony, which was always offered after conviction and before judgment.

The question was submitted to the Senate, and by a vote of 19 to 30, decided in the negative, so the evidence was not admitted, and the Senate took a recess. On reassembling at 2:25, Mr. Evarts asked if within the period mentioned, in Cabinet discussion, there was anything suggested or said about using force in order to bring about a settlement of the question at issue.

Mr. Butler objected, for the reason that it was covered by the ruling, and the Senate sustained the objection by a vote of 18 to 26.

Mr. Welles, on cross-examination, said he had received but one commission as Secretary of the Navy, which was given by Abraham Lincoln; called on the President February 22d, before 12 o'clock; the nomination of Mr. Ewing was then made out; testified yesterday Mr. Stanbery had an engagement at the Supreme Court at twelve o'clock, but it was only his inference; does not know why officers in General Emory's command were called from the party to go to headquarters; did not hear it was to warn them not to go to a masquerade; does not know whether he stated to the President anything but that the officers were called for, and that the War Department was unusually lighted up.

Edgar Welles, a son of the Secretary, chief clerk in the Navy Department, was the next witness for the defense. He testified to the form of a commission for navy agents, and then stated what he heard at the party which he communicated to his father the same night. The lady of the house told him about the call for officers to go to headquarters.

Mr. Evarts then stated that the counsel had in attendance the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior, and Postmaster General, who were prepared to give some evidence they had wished to elicit from the Secretary of the Navy, but which they should not attempt to introduce in consequence of the late ruling.

Alexander Randall, Postmaster General, was then called, who testified that Foster Blodgett was removed from the office of Postmaster at Augusta in consequence of a complaint in writing of misconduct. He produced the papers and letters which effected the removal.

Mr. Evarts offered to put them in evidence.

Mr. Butler objected, unless the complaints were also filed but afterwards partly withdrew the objection, and the papers were read.

The President appointed Mr. Blodgett, with the consent of the Senate, and witness suspended him under the practice of the Department, and the law of necessity; does not allege any particular statute in defense of his action, in his communication to the President; did it without consultation with him; suspended Mr. Blodgett, on hearing of his misconduct: from the District Attorney, and on seeing his indictment for perjury, &c., did not include a copy of the indictment in the papers he produces, because he did not know it would be required, but can do so; gave Blodgett no means of defending himself by the intimation that he would be suspended, but did so on the ground of indictment; case has never been reported to the Senate; has not appointed hundreds of men who could not take the test oath: not one that he is aware of; did not inquire whether the men who brought the indictments were Unionists; it was not his business; he dealt with the simple facts.

Mr. Sherman submitted the interrogatories whether the question of the applicability of the tenure-of-office to members appointed by Mr. Lincoln ever came before the Cabinet for discussion, and if so, what the opinions were?

Several of the Managers objected? that the same question had already bean ruled inadmissable, and the yeas and nays being taken, resulted twenty to twenty six, and the question was not allowed to be answered.

Mr. Evarts rose and stated that the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery prevented the counsel from saying positively, but as far as they knew their evidence was all in.

The Court then, at 3:40 adjourned, and the Senate immediately afterwards.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

About fifty members were present, who proceeded immediately to the Senate.

After their return from the Senate, the SPEAKER ruled that the House having, on the 20th of March, agreed to attend with the managers at the bar of the Senate at the hour named for the commencement of proceedings, it committed itself to the same hour as the Senate had fixed for its daily meetings.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the House then adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

SENATE.

The court was opened in due form at 11 A. M. All the managers were present.

In response to an inquiry of the Chief Justice, Mr. Curtis stated that the counsel for the President considered their evidence as closed.

Mr. Bingham said the managers might desire to place on the stand one or two witnesses who had been subpoenæ early in the trial, but who had not appeared hitherto.

The Chief Justice was understood to say it would be proper to first obtain an order from the Senate.

Mr. Bingham—I wish it to be understood I desire to consult my associates about it first. So far as an order is concerned, I take it for granted that the suggestion made at the time that the evidence was closed on the part of the managers, that it would be competent for us, without further order, if those witnesses should appear, to introduce them on the stand is sufficient, because the Senate will recollect, although I have not myself referred to the Journal, it was stated by my associate manager, Mr. Butler, in the hearing of the Senate, that we considered our case closed, reserving, however, the right of calling some other witnesses or offering some documentary testimony that might be obtained afterwards.

Senator Johnson—I am not sure I heard correctly the honorable manager. I rise merely for the purpose of inquiring whether the managers desire to have the privilege of offering any evidence after the argument begins?

Mr. Bingham—As at present advised, I am not aware that the managers have any desire of that sort. I wish to be understood by the Senate that there are one or two witnesses who are important on the part of the managers, and although we have not been able yet to find them, we have been advised they have been in the capital for the last forty-eight hours.

Mr. Yates repeated the inquiry whether the managers intended to offer testimony after the argument was commenced.

Mr. Bingham—As at present advised, we have no purpose of the sort. We do not know what may occur in the progress of the trial.

Mr. Butler offered in evidence portions of the journal of Congress of 1774 and 1775, relative to the drafting of the commission for Washington as General-in Chief and its form, as issued. Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the practice of that Department in making *ad interim* appointments.

Mr. Randall was recalled and produced a copy of the indictment of Mr. Blodgett.

Mr. Butler offered Mr. Blodgett's answer to the notice of his removal.

Mr. Evarts objected, saying Blodgett was not on trial.

Mr. Butler was proceeding to state what the managers proposed to prove, when the Chief Justice said it must be put in writing.

Mr. Butler objected, and said counsel had never before been interrupted in that way, and was going on, but the Chief Justice insisted on a compliance with his direction, and the offer was written.

The managers offered to show that the indictment was procured by the disloyal enemies of Mr. Blodgett; that he was removed without a hearing, and that the action was not reported to the Senate, the office being an appointment of the President; also, that Mr. Blodgett had always been friendly to the United States.

Mr. Evarts argued that it was not relevant to the case, but if it was wished to put Blodgett on trial, he was prepared to prove that the charges against him were true.

Mr. Butler held that the paper was part of the record in the case, and that Blodgett was forced into the rebel army, and that he had a right to defend his reputation. The evidence also tended to show the President's wilful violation of the law.

Mr. Evarts briefly rejoined, and the offer being slightly modified, was committed to the Senate, and the evidence was refused admission without a division.

Mr. Randall stated he merely suspended Blodgett till he could be satisfied his offense was more than technical. In answer to Mr. Conness, witness said he had taken additional testimony on the subject.

Mr. Butler offered an order placing Gen. Sherman in charge of the Department of the Atlantic.

Mr. Evarts objected, saying it was not in rebuttal of any evidence that counsel had introduced.

Mr. Butler maintained that it was part of the President's action at the time of the removal of Stanton, and was admissable under previous rulings, but before the vote was taken, he withdrew the order and put in a schedule showing the number and pay of officers affected by the President's claim of power to remove at pleasure. The managers offered the nominations of General Sherman and General Geo. H. Thomas to brevet.

Mr. Evarts objected, saying the evidence was not rebutting.

Mr. Butler maintained the right of the managers to continue to introduce evidence in chief.

The yeas and nays resulted 14 to 35, so the evidence was not received.

Mr. Butler then announced that the case on the part of the Managers was closed.

Mr. Evarts made the same announcement.

Mr. Boutwell said he had been honored by the managers with the selection as the first to present the views of the managers to the Senate. He requested that the court would adjourn over until to-morrow, in order that he might have time to properly prepare himself to present them to the honorable Senators.

Senator Johnson moved that the Court adjourn until to-morrow, but withdrew it, and Mr. Evarts stated it was regarded as important by the defense that they should have the assistance of their associate, Mr. Stanbery, who was now convalescent, and was confident that in two days would gain sufficient strength to assist in the closing argument. If this expectation of Mr. Stanbery's should be disappointed, his associates would need the time to prepare properly to fill his place.

Mr. Logan requested leave to file his argument, which he said was now printed.

Mr. Sherman submitted an order granting leave to Managers and counsel to file argument. It went over on objection.

On motion of Mr. Johnson the Court adjourned till Wednesday next, and the Senate went into executive session, and at 2 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to communicate to the House the names of all persons who have applied for appointments in his Department, the offices applied for, the name of any member of Congress recommending the same, in what case the appointment has been directed by order of the President or by his Secretary, since the 20th of February, 1868.

Mr. STARKWEATHER desired to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to report the facts relative to the delegation of the ship Sabine at New London, for political purposes, several days after she had been ordered away from said harbor, and asking for the correspondence between the Navy Department, Frederick Allen, James Dixon, and the Democratic Town Committee of New London on the subject.

Mr. NIBLACK objected.

The House in committee of the whole proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

On their return the SPEAKER stated that the House will meet to-morrow noon for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. SCHOFIELD, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that no claim of British citizens for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property shall be allowed by the Court of Claims, or by any Executive Department, until the claims of citizens of the United States for spoliation by rebel cruisers fitted out by British citizens or in British ports shall be adjusted, and provisions made for their payment, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. MOORHEAD introduced the following, which was agreed to:

WHEREAS, The great loss of life and injury to persons by the recent railroad accidents and destruction of cars by fire, call loudly for a remedy; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the power and authority of Congress to make regulations in relation thereto, and if the power exists, then into the propriety of the Government appointing inspectors of the rails and other matter used in the construction of cars for the carrying of passengers and the mails.

Mr. MAYNARD presented joint resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in relation to the navigation of the Tennessee river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend certain acts concerning fleet officers of the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The SPEAKER laid before the House several Executive communicationss including one from the Secretary of the Interior inclosing a request from the Commissioner of Patents relative to the necessity of an increased force of clerks and provisions for their accommodation.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the necessity of an early appropriation for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

The House, by unanimous consent, referred back to the Committee on Printing the resolution to print 40,000 copies of Manager Butler's opening argument on the impeachment of the President.

Mr. PILE presented the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange concerning the central system. Referred to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for defraying the expenses of impeachment; $40,000 for miscellaneous expenses of the Senate; $17,000 for extra capitol police.

Mr. WASHBURNE said the Committee had stricken out the other items of the bill, and proposed to add $15,000 for pay of laborers who had had no money since last December.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, in noticing the item of $40,000, wanted to know whether that was a cat in the meal tub.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that there was no cat in the meal tub, and said he did not think the gentleman from Wisconsin would suppose that the Committee on Appropriations would improperly foist anything on the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE did not believe the gentleman would, but when unanimous consent was given for acting on this bill, he did not want to be found in this dilemma.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he had been assured by the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the Senate that he had examined the items embraced in the appropriation one by one, and found them correct.

Mr. SPALDING moved to strike out the $40,000 item. He did not believe they should appropriate money without knowing more about it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether it had been already ascertained that $10,000 is an adequate sum to pay all the expenses of the impeachment trial, or is this merely to strike the public mind as all the expense, merely for the sake of sugar-coating the pill?

The SPEAKER said the inquiry was not germaine as yet.

Mr. WASHBURNE, in the course of further debate, stated that one of the items, and a large one, was to pay the funeral expenses of Senator Foote, of Vermont.

Mr. SPALDING withdrew his motion.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We on this side cannot decide whether this item of $10,000 is to pay all the expenses of impeachment, or is a mere bagatelle, to be followed by ten times as much more.

Mr. WASHBURNE—If necessary, I would vote a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—No doubt it would be used for that purpose.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I don't think it could be used for a better purpose not legitimate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Does the gentleman say he would give $10,000 to obtain success, and that if it was necessary to add ten times that sum, he would vote it, and does he propose to affect the action of the Senate in that way?

Mr. WASHBURNE—Of course the gentleman from Wisconsin does not understand me as saying any such thing. The Senate, which is charged with trying the impeachment, wants $10,000. I do not know whether this amount is sufficient or not. They ask for it. I am for appropriating the money, and if a further amount is necessary, I will vote for that also.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Did not the gentleman say if he could make the impeachment trial a success, he would vote one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I said ten times that much. I will say one hundred millions, if the gentleman would be better satisfied.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I did not suppose the gentleman could be so candid on this subject. I did not suppose that $10,000 would be taken as the necessary sum. It is a mere bagatelle, for the purpose of making the public believe that this is all the money necessary to pay the expenses of the trial, and the gentleman from Illinois admitted this when he said he would vote not only $10,000 but $100,000, and then added, with the approbation of his associates, he would agree to vote one hundred millions. The sentiment is unworthy of the gentleman from Illinois, and unworthy of the House, when the trial is pending, that they would appropriate this large sum of money for the purpose of making impeachment a success. I would not give one dollar. Let the trial go on according to the rules of justice, unaffected by money. If the $10,000 is appropriated to create the belief that this is all the money necessary to meet the question, let the country know what the expenses of the trial really are.

Mr. WASHBURNE—The gentleman did not misunderstand my purpose before the House, and cannot put his remarks on the country as coming from me. He may undertake to lecture the House and myself as to our duty, but I will not permit him to misrepresent what I said. If impeachment was a success it would be worth a hundred millions to the country, and I believe so in what it would save the country from the amount plundered from the Treasury by the office holders and friends of the gentleman from Wisconsin and his party. It would be worth countless millions of dollars in the lives of loyal men of the South which would be saved by thrusting a usurper and tyrant from the White House. That is what I said. The gentleman and the House will not misunderstand, but agree with the verdict of guilty which I trust the Senate will render.

The bill then passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered a resolution, inquiring for what reason guards are employed about the War Department. Objected.

Mr. COBB offered a resolution authorizing the publication in the capital of each State of a list of the soldiers' claim agents, and to prevent them from holding funds received from an unnecessary length of time. Adopted.

Mr. MULLINS desired to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the removal of clerks and other employees since the first of January last.

Mr. VAN AUKEN objected.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to at once inform the House of the amount of commissions paid for the sale of United States bonds or securities since the 2d of March, 1862, to whem paid, &c. Also, the amount of gold sold since the 2d of March, 1862, the commissions paid, &c.

Mr. NIBLACK desired to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information in reply to a resolution of the 12th of December as to the sale of public vessels since the war, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Navy declined answering almost every call for information. The House ought to take some measure to vindicate its right and dignity.

Mr. VAN AUKEN objected to the resolution.

Mr. JENCKES from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill amending the bankrupt act. It extends the provisions of the second clause of section 33 till June 1st, 1869, and amends it so as to read: "In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the 1st of June, 1869 no discharge shall be granted a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per cent of the claims proved against his estate, and upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless with the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors," &c. It also gives the register in bankruptcy power to administer oaths. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. BANKS then called up the bill in relation to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment to exempt ambassadors and other public ministers and their servants from the provisions of the act.

Mr. BANKS said the Supreme Court of the United States had determined that, as Congress had no power in the premises, the previous question was seconded, yeas 71, nays 25. The main question was then ordered.

Messrs JENCKS, VAN TRUMP and PILE tried to offer amendments, but Mr. BANKS refused to yield.

Mr. BANKS spoke briefly on the bill, and yielded to Mr. ELIOT, who opposed such extraordinary powers as allowed by the bill.

A long and interesting debate followed, at the close of which the house proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. That of Mr. PAINE was agreed to.

Mr. PILE'S amendment to suspend commercial relations with the offending Government was agreed to.

Mr. ELIOT'S amendment to strike out the authority to arrest, and substitute therefor a declaration that the offense was incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations, was rejected—57 against 59.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, resulting in yeas 99, nays 5.

The negative votes were Messrs. Arnold, Bickles, Jencks, Loan and Niblack.

Mr. JENCKES obtained leave to report to-morrow for action the bill to amend the bankrupt law, which was recommitted in to day's session.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he would to-morrow move to recall the impeachment Managers and withdraw all proceedings.

Mr. STARKWEATHER offered his resolution, which had been objected to, on giving proceedings.

At the suggestion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, the words, "to the detriment of the public service," were stricken out and it was adopted.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1868.

The Virginia Constitution.

Richmond papers received to-night contain the new constitution adopted last Friday by the Virginia State Convention under the reconstruction laws. It is feared by many persons that the article relating to the elective franchise is so vigorous and restrictive in character, extending much further than provided by Congress, that it will cause the rejection of the constitution. It establishes universal suffrage, with the disqualification of idiots, lunatics, persons convicted of bribery in elections, treason, felony, embezzlement of public funds, or engaging in duels, and also as in section four, which is as follows:

"Every person who had been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, previously having taken oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Sheriff, Sergeant of a city or a town, Commissioner of Revenue, County Surveyor, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of Circuit Courts, Judges of Court of Hustings, Justices of County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Councilmen, of a city or town, Coroners, Escheators, Inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., Clerks of Supreme, District, Circuit and County Courts, and of Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth: *provided*, that the Legislature may by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses remove disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote in each case."

The other sections of this article provide that all elections shall be by ballot; that office holding shall be open to all voters; that all persons entitled to hold office shall be allowed to sit as jurors, and that the General Assembly shall pass a registration law at the next session.

The oath of office for all city, county and State officers is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntarily support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true allegiance and faith to the same: that I will take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

It is provided that disabilities under this oath may be removed by a three-fifths vote of the Assembly, but that State officers must also take the following oath:

"I, ——— ———, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and Constitution and laws of the State of Virginia; that I recognize and accept civil and political equality of all men before the laws, and that I will faithfully perform the duty of ———, to the best of my ability, so help me God."

Gen. Schofield's Speech.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:

It affords me much pleasure to congratulate you upon the near approach of the termination of your long and arduous labors. I have watched your progress with interest and at times with no little anxiety. Representing as you do every shade of political opinion, every extreme of interest, policy and purpose, it is not strange that you should have found in the course of your deliberations difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, and which could only have been overcome by long, patient and persevering labors. I have not hesitated to say to you through those gentlemen of your body who have been pleased from time to time to ask my opinion upon subjects presented for your consideration, that there were certain provisions proposed to be engrafted into this Constitution, which, in my judgment, if adopted, would prove fatal to that instrument. I refer more particularly to the extended disfranchisements and qualifications for office, not provided for by acts of Congress. You have wisely, as I think, determined, so far as disfranchisements are concerned, to leave that subject as ordained by Congress. In other words, to frame your Constitution in this important particular upon the basis laid down by your friends in Congress. There only remains, so far as I am aware, a single provision that I regard as seriously objectionable? I refer to that portion which prescribes qualification for office, and which I believe will be, if allowed to remain in its present form detrimental in its effect upon the adoption of the Constitution. It is practically impossible to carry on government in Virginia predicated upon that basis. I have been now for more than a year administering the laws in accordance with the reconstruction acts of Congress in this State. I have had to select and appoint registering officers as well as civil officers in the different counties throughout the State. In some of the counties I have been able to find one and only one, in some two and in some three men of either race who could read and write, and who could at the same time take the oath of office. There are, I believe, in Virginia some counties which will require to carry on the government thirty or more civil officers, such as magistrates, sheriffs, constables, overseers of poor, &c. You cannot find in these counties a sufficient number of men who are capable of filling the offices and who can take the oath you have prescribed here. They pay a very limited salary, and even a common laborer could not afford to come from abroad for the purpose of filling them. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it impossible to inaugurate a government upon that basis. I have heretofore abstained from any attempt to exercise the slightest influence over your action, as you will remember at the commencement of your session I even referred to yourselves the question of returns and qualifications of members, leaving you free to adopt such a course as you should deem wise and proper. Now, however, my duty it would seem requires me to convey to you what I conceive to be the effect of such a law, its practical bearing upon political affairs of the country and upon the interests, if you please, of the party to which you belong. That provision, if left in the constitution will, I believe, be not only opposed to the wishes of your friends, but will be fatal to the constitution and perhaps fatal to yourselves. I cannot, of course, say that all the other provisions aside from that, are such as I would have thought best and wisest under all circumstances. I presume that no person could say much of any constitution of the United States, all being more or less the result of compromises made between the opinions of a hundred or more men, and may not in every particular please any one; but as far as I can see, your constitution in all essential particulars is neither better nor worse than the constitution of any of the States now in the Union. Whether the government founded under it will prove good or bad, will simply depend upon the kind of men you elect to fill the different offices. If good men are elected you will have a good Government. If bad, you will certainly have a bad one. Especially is this true of the men you elect to form the first Legislature. That Legislature will have work scarcely less important than that devolving upon the Convention. It will be necessary to modify the code of laws to correspond with the new order of political principles on which the Constitution itself is based. The manner in which that work is to be done, and also the necessity which may exist for future changes and the mode prescribed for making them, should determine the qualifications of those elected to that body. I say, then, that whether your Government, organized under this Constitution will be a good one or a bad one, is to be determined by the qualifications of the men elected to carry it on. In this view of the case you should have left open the widest field from which to choose these men, and I have no doubt that both parties will exert their utmost strength and put forward their best and ablest men to inaugurate the new Government. If this is done, I see no reason whatever why Virginia may not at once enter upon a course of prosperity and happiness rapidly tending towards that great destiny which I fully believe a kind and benificent Providence has in store. I see no reason why under a wise Constitution, if inaugurated and put in operation throughout the State, she may not at once resume her proper place among the sisterhood of States. Gentlemen, I wish you all success in your laudable aspirations, and especially in your efforts to restore Virginia to her place in the Union. Nothing will afford me greater pleasure, and I hope the time is very near when I can experience it, than to turn over to the constitutional representatives of the people of Virginia the power I now have the honor to exercise here, to salute with the title of Governor my successor and to tender to them and to him my cordial support in executing the law and in maintaining the supremacy of civil government.

STATE NEWS.

Wm. L. Lay, Esq., of Oil City, has accepted a call from his fellow-citizens to become a candidate for the Legislature.

At a sale of fancy cattle and sheep lately held near Penn Square, Montgomery county, some high price were realized. Cows were sold at $149, $145, $175, $250 and $105 respectively, and bulls at $100 and $60. Several sheep brought $90 each. About one hundred Brahma fowls were sold at $4 each.

Christopher Hager, one of the oldest merchants and most successful financiers of Lancaster county, died at his residence, Abbyville, on Wednesday last. The deceased was for many years at the head of the mercantile pursuits of Lancaster, and the President of the Farmers' Bank.

General Thomas L. Kane, of the famous Pennsylvania Bucktails, who has never recovered from the severe wounds he received while fighting rebels, is now in New York, undergoing medical treatment.

A fellow named Dr. Bloom residing in Scranton, recently sold all the furniture in his house to different persons in the city, and then left the place, abandoning his wife to whom he had been married about a year and from whom he had borrowed what little money she possessed on her marriage.

O'Meara's Hotel, in Scranton was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, and the hostler, Miles Dugan, was burned to death.

Large deposits of hematitic iron ore have been discovered on the farms of Michael Kenney and Patrick Herbert, near Orwinsburg, in Schuylkill county. The vein is four and a half feet thick and was struck ten feet below the surface. The percentage of iron in it is said to be large.

Tamaqua is erecting a town hall of wood, one story high, forty feet front and one hundred feet deep, at a cost of $4,500. It is intended as a temporary structure until they put up a better one.

The contract for the soldiers' monument in Montgomery county, has been awarded to Henry A Derr, of Norristown, at the price of $4,250, and will be commenced this spring. The height will be thirty-six feet six inches base eight feet and die on which the names will be chiseled five feet square, surmounted by patriotic inscriptions. The material is to be Hitner's white marble, from the Montgomery quarries.

A report to the Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. shows that there are sixty thousand Odd Fellows in this State, more than one-fourth of the total membership in the United States.

Bishop Stevens has recovered from his recent injuries, and is now at Bethlehem on his visitation trip.

Jasper M. Thompson and G. W. K. Miror, Esqs., of Fayette county are candidates for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

John Benninghoff, from Oil Creek, the victim of the great robbery, has purchased the residence of Peter Ohl, in Greenville, Mercer county, and will remove there in May.

An unmarried man, named John B. Davis, miner, was instantly killed in one of the Cambria Iron Company's coal mines, on Tuesday last, by the falling of a body of slate while he was at work.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in Johnstown on the 31st of December last, and now numbers about one hundred and twenty-five members.

Doubling Gap, White Sulphur Springs, Cumberland county, containing ninety acres, with splendid buildings, were sold at Sheriff's sale last week for $7,305.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says of the coal trade that it is excessively dull and prices for the producer are ruinously low. A number of the collieries in the region are still idle, the men standing out for higher wages.

The strike among the workmen in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, at Scranton, is ended, all the "outs" having gone to work except those whose places were filled by others from abroad.

John Melvin, whose body was burned at the late fearful accident at Port Jervis, was a brother in-law of Peter Goodwin, of Erie city. Last winter he narrowly escaped being on board the train which was destroyed at Angola missing it we believe, from accident. He afterwards made the remark that he "could not have been born to be killed by a railroad accident." His sad fate proves how fatal was his mistake.

On Thursday morning of last week, Mr. Lyman Foster, of Girard township, Erie county, was found hanging in his barn, quite dead. It seems that the deceased had lately expressed fears of coming to want, which it is thought so preyed on his mind as to cause him to commit the rash deed. He was sixty years of age and in comfortable circumstances.

The Tionesta *Bee* wants to know if the David Small recently elected Burgomaster of York borough, is the same individual who, when Mayor of that place in June, 1863, walked seven miles to surrender the town to the rebels?

A joint resolution of the late Legislature authorizes the Governor, Auditor General, and State Treasurer to examine the property known as the Ephrata Mountain Springs, in Lancaster county, for an asylum for indigent soldiers, and if they deem such purchase advisable, and if it can be secured for such price as in their judgment would be equitable, to report their action in the premises to the next Legislature.

The agents of Howe and Singer Sewing Machines, in Lancaster, are giving a public test of their machines at the court house in that city, in the presence of a committee who are to decide upon their merits.

A party of thieves last Friday night broke into the Prothonotary and County Treasurer's offices, in Kittanning, Armstrong county, and stole from the former some six or eight dollars. They got nothing for their pains in the Treasury office.

Governor Geary, taking advantage of the adjournment of the Legislature, has left Harrisburg on a trip for the benefit of his health.

Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia, has been authorized to borrow, on the credit of the city, the sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, which is to be expended in the improvement of the water works, the purchase of League Island, and the building of a first-class ice boat.

PERSONAL.

—The New York *Examiner* says: "Dr. Bissell, the Bishop elect of Vermont, left the Congregational Church to enter the Episcopal. He was admonished by the Church for his errors, but went own notwithstanding, carrying with him the son of his pastor. So he joins Clarke, who came from the Congregationalists, Cox, who came over from the Presbyterians, an McIlvaine, who is pronounced by his High Church brethren a 'Presbyterian in lawn sleeves.'"

—Col. Isaac W. Hayne bids farewell to the people of South Carolina as their Attorney-General, which office he has held for nearly twenty years, and says he considers himself the last of the Attorney Generals of South Carolina. He and his set through South Carolina has "gone up." They are mistaken—it is only a little "black in the face," but will recover.

—The following account of Mr. Spurgeon's domestic life we copy from the English *Methodist Times*: "The domestic career of Mr. Spurgeon becomes exceedingly interesting when we learn that he finds in the object of his choice one who truly sympathizes with him in all his efforts, one who is equally anxious to do good, and one who has made great sacrifices to help on the work of the Lord. Their only children—twin sons—about eleven years of age, are at the present time studying in the Metropolitan Tabernacle College, and it is the earnest prayer, not only of their parents, but of thousands, that both may be the subjects of distinguishing grace; that both may be endowed with talents suitable for the Christian ministry, and that both may be made as useful as their honored father. That they have some good in their youthful hearts may be gathered from the following: When Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon had departed last year on their summer tour the two boys entered into conversation with each other as to how they should act with respect to the evening's devotions. After some consultation on the subject it was finally arranged that one should read the chapter and the other should pray. When the evening had come and the hour of prayer had arrived they called together all connected with the house, and having read and prayed as they had planned during the day they dismissed the servants and retired to repose. When the parents returned home and learned what had been done with tears they embraced their little ones, and rendered praise and thanksgiving unto God."

—The question, "Who shall succeed Dr. Lee in the chair of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh?" is attracting much attention in the intellectual world of Scotland just now. Dr. Lee was an able man, and ought not, it is thought, to have a commonplace successor, especially as the chair is one which exercises great influence over the education of the Scottish Church.

—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, of Louisville, Ky., has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Albany, left vacant by the removal of Dr. Magoon to Philadelphia. The salary is $5,000.

—Miss Edith Abell, an amateur singer of much note in Springfield, Mass., has joined the Richings Opera Troupe, and will soon make her debut as Arline in the "Bohemian Girl."

—The eldest daughter of John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, was to have been married on the 6th inst., at Madrid, to a gentleman of wealth whose residence is on the banks of the Hudson.

—The clergyman who married the Archduke Henry to Mlle. Hoffmann had no discretion in the matter. He was not even informed that any ceremony was to take place. He was simply sent for to visit the archducal palace. On arriving he was urshered into a room where were gathered the wedding couple and two gentlemen. The archduke immediately began by saying:—"I declare at this moment, in the presence of the cure and two witnesses, that I take the young lady here present for my wife." Mlle. Hoffmann made a similar statement, and so the marriage was duly celebrated in conformity with the canonical laws.

—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., late pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry street, Brooklyn, sailed for Europe last Saturday, in the steamer Helvetia, for the purpose of taking pastoral charge in the American chapel in Paris, to which position he has recently been appointed.

—Mr. Curtis, the leading mind employed for the President, is described as a man without a smile or a trifle. Sombre is his vesture, purple is his color. He is very much like Daniel Webster in stature, face and manner. He seldom walks in anybody's company—but with a slow, deliberate stride, leaning on a cane, he comes alone to the Capitol, ponderously mounts the steps, wipes his forehead in the ante room, and, entering the Senate, sits in a condition of vigilant retirement. He exchanges no words with his legal brethren. If he is introduced to anybody, he shakes hands with that gravity that Webster used to revel in. He weighs about 190 pounds, perhaps more. Nature gave him a good, large Websterian head, and his face is a fine old liver color.

—A New York paper says that John G. Saxe, the poet, perambulates Broadway in a velvet coat, conscious of the crowd. Fitz Hugh Ludlow perambulates Fourth avenue, unconscious of the passers-by, and intent on an open volume in his hand.

—A difference has arisen between Charles Reade and Boucicault, joint authors of "Foul Play," respecting the date of production of that work as a drama. Mr. Reade sides with Bradbury & Evans, the publishers of the journal in which the tale is running, who naturally object that the denouement of the story should be forestalled by a dramatic version. Mr. Boucicault sides with the theatrical manager, who is anxious to have the play speedily out.

—Mr. Church, the American artist, has started on a journey to the Stony Mountains in Arabia, with a view of painting the landscapes and curious sculptures of Petra, the ancient and wonderful metropolis of Edom.

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The latest Mexican news states: The Government troops of General Rubles, in Sinaloa, had deserted him. The rebel General Martini has five thousand men. It is reported that a combination has been formed between the Government of Lozada and the ex-Governor Pesquiera. General Corona was determined to use all his military authority and power for a settlement of the Sinaloa rebellion, and most of the people believe in the reported formation of a Northwestern Republic out of some of the Mexican States, but it is the policy of the Government not to admit even the possibility of such a thing. The merchants resist the payment of eight and three quarters per cent. export duty on silver. The rebels in Puebla have proclaimed in favor of General Negrete under the Constitution of 1867, thereby refusing to recognize the Federal authority ordering new elections and proclaiming Ortega Provisional President of Mexico.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

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WILL ANDREW JOHNSON BE CONVICTED?

Now that the trial is virtually over, and the public, as it were, are anxiously awaiting the verdict, the question, "Will ANDREW JOHNSON be convicted?" is most pertinent and important. There are fifty-four members of the Senate, of whom twelve are anti-Republicans, and will of course vote for acquittal. Mr. WADE is not expected to vote. Should seven Republicans, in addition to the three apostates, DIXON, DOOLITTLE and NORTON, vote with the opposition, JOHNSON will be acquitted. Various causes are assigned why certain Republican Senators are likely to vote in the negative, but not one valid reason has been given for such a course. Some of them differed, on various important points, during the progress of the trial; others freely expressed their opinions in regard to the bad taste of some of the prosecutors, but none have been so foolish or impolitic as to indicate that they are going to vote in the negative. Because they did not all agree on minor points, is no evidence that they will not agree on the main question. We need not recount the reasons put forth why this and that Senator is set down as doubtful. The largest class is held to be uncertain because they voted uniformly for a free admission of evidence. This includes MORTON, MORRILL (of Maine), and FRELINGHUYSEN. Another class voted steadily for allowing the largest latitude to the President's counsel in conducting his defense, among whom are Messrs. FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, GRIMES, ANTHONY, SPRAGUE, SHERMAN, HENDERSON, FOWLER, VAN WINKLE and Ross. Who can for a moment doubt how some at least of these members will vote? Difference of opinion as to the admission of evidence, or the latitude which should be allowed for defense, is no evidence whatever of an adverse decision on the grave question in issue. We dismiss, therefore, as unworthy of serious consideration, any such reasons as these, upon which so many persons would fain hang doubts, and pass to that smaller class, including Messrs. GRIMES, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, SPRAGUE SHERMAN, FOWLER, ROSS and VAN WINKLE, concerning whose position the gravest doubts have been expressed. Mr. GRIMES will probably vote for acquittal because he has always held impeachment unwise, and is decidedly averse to seeing WADE succeed to the Presidency. FESSENDEN is bitterly opposed to WADE, mainly on account of the defeat of his own aspirations for the Presidency of the Senate, but his conscientious convictions on the one hand, and on the other the damage which his reputation would sustain by a negative vote, will hardly allow his personal dislike to WADE to influence his judgment. TRUMBULL is a man of conservative character, and like FESSENDEN and GRIMES regarded impeachment as unwise, but those who know him best assert that he is satisfied as to the guilt of JOHNSON of at least some of the articles, and count on both his and FESSENDEN's vote. As to MR. SPRAGUE, the doubts in his case have been created mainly through the absurd stories regarding his father-in-law, the Chief Justice, who is accused of having raised the question of the eligibility of the President *pro tempore* of the Senate to the Presidency in the event of JOHNSON's removal. Mr. SPRAGUE's most intimate friends express no doubt as to his voting for conviction. Mr. SHERMAN, having declared that STANTON was not included within the provisions of the tenure-of-office bill, cannot consistently vote to remove JOHNSON for having acted on that interpretation, but on other articles he can have no such difficulty, and is counted upon in the affirmative. Mr. FOWLER, it is said, has been courting one of the President's daughters, and hence could not commit so cruel and ungallant an act as to vote to shove her father out of the White House in disgrace! There is no good reason assigned for Mr. Ross's voting with the opposition, and his associates insist that he will vote right. Mr. VAN WINKLE has never been considered very reliable on this question, and it is generally believed that he will vote for acquittal. The summing up of all this is, that, giving the President all the really doubtful votes, he still falls short of the number required to save him. His conviction and removal seem as certain, therefore, as anything in the future can be.

THE Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have for some time had a large force working east of Brookville, at the main tunnel, on the extension of their road from the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Mahoning, eastward to the Susquehanna. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is said, have also set a few men to work in the same region apparently in the hope to prevent the construction of a second line to Philadelphia and New York, except under their own auspices and control. We think we can safely assure President PHILLIPS and the Board of Managers, of the entire sympathy and support of all the people of Pittsburgh—together with that of three-fourths of the people of Pennsylvania, in any contest which the "great monopoly" may see fit to wage against their grand project of a competing railroad between Pittsburgh and the seaboard.

THE New York *Times* is discussing who will have the making of the platform of the Republican Presidential Convention, and is troubled whether its policy will be shaped by one extreme or another. Now we perceive not the slightest reason for getting excited or confused on this subject. It is safe to assume that the sentiments of the Republican masses will be fairly represented in the Convention, and that the platform will embody about the average expression of the Republican State Conventions, and be consistent with the character and views of General GRANT, the candidate. In the resolutions of none of the State Conventions which have been held—and nearly all of them have been—do we find those extremes which the *Times* is so certain will prevail. Nor is there any evidence of the "intolerance and recklessness" about which it is so deeply concerned. We may safely assume that on the points about which our New York contemporary is borrowing so much trouble, the Chicago Convention will experience no serious difficulty. The public opinion, which in advance of the Convention, has been strong enough to nominate General GRANT for the Presidency, will be sufficiently potent to bring the platform into harmony with itself and him.

MR. BEECHER, having written a novel, is discussing the question, "Is novel reading right or wrong?" Had he not been convinced that it was not wrong to read a good novel, it is safe to conclude that he would not have attempted to write one. Here is his argument:

> Protestant Christendom is not united on any other practical question more entirely than on the propriety of reading fiction. The parables of the New Testament, Milton's Paradise Lost, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Pollock's Course of Time, and numbers of other books [illegible] in the libraries and in the hands of the children of those who are rigidly strict in their religious teachings, show that it is not against novels, as such, but against bad or doubtfully good novels that warnings are directed. If one may read the Pilgrim's Progress, then the question is given up, and it is settled that novels may be read.

All that remains to be discussed, Mr. Beecher thinks, is to what extent is it wise for one to indulge in reading even good novels, and how shall one tell what novels are good and what bad? As to the first question, he contends that fictions should be used "as *condiments*, not *food*: they are the seasoning of solid reading or of earnest action. They are designed to refresh the imagination—to stimulate those dormant feelings and tastes which every-day work, long continued, tends to deaden—to work, in medical phrase, as an alterative." As for the second question, he says good and bad books are to be told "by the same methods which influence you in determining what people are good and what bad:" which interpreted means that as we study people to find whether they are good or bad, so find out what are good and bad books, we should read them.

The Drew-Vanderbilt War Ended.

The contest between Vanderbilt and Drew reached a singular and unexpected termination on Monday. It was reasonably expected that the war would rage for weeks to come; but, while these anticipations were indulged in by the public generally, the two champions were quietly making up their minds in New York to settle their difficulties without the aid of the Legislature. When dispatches reached Albany that Mr. Vanderbilt would not oppose the Erie bill further, as he had no longer any motive for doing so, the members of the Assembly became quite indignant, and passed the bill with a promptness and unanimity never before witnessed. The excitement against Vanderbilt was intense; and, as soon as the bill under consideration had been passed, the discontented members began hunting up other bills, obnoxious to Vanderbilt, with a view of punishing him still further. The pro rata bill was taken up, ordered to a third reading, and Thursday (to-day) fixed upon for a final vote. The Erie bill, although not such as the Erie directors wanted, is nevertheless regarded as a decided blow at Vanderbilt's increasing interests. Whether the Legislature seeks to punish Vanderbilt because he refused longer to be "plucked" by them, or because the laws are just and necessary, are questions about which people may differ.

SOUTH CAROLINA has elected to the office of Attorney General, Daniel Henry Chamberlain, a native of Massachusetts, and a young attorney, thirty years of age. He entered Yale College in 1858, and graduated in 1862 with merited distinction. He ranked high as a scholar, but higher as a writer and speaker. In 1862, immediately after his graduation at Yale, he entered upon the study of the law, at Dane Law School, Harvard University, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1864. After finishing his law studies, he entered the army as Adjutant of a Massachusetts colored regiment. When the war ended he located at Charleston for the purpose of practicing law. He is now the first law officer in the State. In electing such a man to the office of Attorney General, South Carolina has said to the world: "the age of slavery is over; the prejudice of race must cease; the State will in future weigh the scales of justice impartially between all her citizens, irrespective of birth or color."

THERE is no absence of coal in the great West, out of which new States are being coined. In the Laramie plains the coal beds are from five to eleven feet in thickness, and occupy a basin of about five thousand square miles. In Colorado, along the eastern base of the mountains, north of the Arkansas river, beds of solid lignite extend over many thousand miles of territory. They are the remains of extinct forests, and show that oaks, hickories, lindens, maples, buttonwoods, buckthorns, poplars and magnolias have flourished there. The beds are younger than the anthracite beds of Pennsylvania, belonging to the geological period immediately preceding the present. There is no other fuel of any kind, either under or above the surface, in the region where these beds are found.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* and the repudiationists of its party, are busily engaged in endeavoring to whip in those Democrats who are opposed to the Pendleton scheme. It is well known that there is a split in the party in this State on the repudiation question, and the defeat of the Pendleton men in the Convention proves they are in a minority notwithstanding they have the *Post* for their organ. Among other prominent Democrats whom the repudiationists are after is Wm. L. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion, a delegate to the National Convention. Mr. Corbett's home organ gives these factionists to understand that he is opposed to repudiation in very shape and form.

A FEW weeks ago a correspondent of the *Independent* gave an account of an outrage committed by a number of Gen. Lee's students on a Northern gentleman residing in the vicinity of the college. According to a Lynchburg letter in the *Tribune* but half the story was told, for the writer avers that as soon as Gen. Wilcox drew his attention to the outrage, Gen. Lee not only made a severe example of this case, but gave personal assurances that he would punish summarily every person connected with his College found guilty of any riot, outrage, or abusive conduct.

A CHARLESTON letter asserts that the opponents of reconstruction in South Carolina strained every nerve to defeat the Constitution, and to help them the New York Democracy sent $20,000. They also practiced a general system of terrorism, destroyed Republican ballots in many places and drove Republicans from the polls. In Charleston 600 white votes were cast in the face of the most bitter proscription, and the city was carried by 1,900. In November last only 75 white votes were cast on the Republican side; at this time South Carolina bonds were quoted at twenty-five cents on a dollar—now they are selling at fifty-three cents.

THE Committee of Ways and Means have improved the period of practical suspension of business, in consequence of the impeachment trial, to mature the tax bill, and it is expected that a report will be made about the first of May. It is a work of great labor, and though the Committee have been almost constantly employed an earlier report is not practicable. By that time the impeachment business will be over, and the immediate consideration of the tax bill will follow.

THE Dickens press dinner does not appear to have been quite as much of an affair as was expected. The speeches were so-so-ish, and Mr. Dickens was sick and had to leave early. It appears to have been in the hands of some young gentlemen who, no doubt, will do better next time. The list of absentees is more noticeable than the list of those present. Mr. Bryant was not there. The question, did Mr. Dickens treat him rudely? may be considered settled.

THE Society of Friends are holding their yearly meeting in Philadelphia—and it rains there, as usual. A local paper remarks that possibly Friends are not responsible for the bad weather which invariably attends Yearly Meeting, but there are few, if any, records of its absence from their annual assembly. From the earliest days it has been known that Friends do not regard weather.

A LETTER from Rome, in the *Movimento*, of Genoa, states that upwards of two thousand persons left their cards at the residence of Count Crivelli, Austrian Minister to the Papal Government, on the occasion of the adoption of the Civil Marriage bill in the Vienna Chamber of Nobles. The world moves, and the proof is found in Rome.

THE Cincinnati *Chronicle* philosophises after this fashion: "While we may hope for the best—the removal of Mr. Johnson from the Executive chair, that peace may be restored to the country—we should prepare ourselves for a different result, and meet it with such philosophy as we can command."

Death of J. Heron Foster.

It is our sad duty this morning to announce the death of Colonel James Heron Foster, the senior editor and one of the proprietors and founders of the Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch*. This event, although not altogether unexpected, was very sudden in its occurrence. For years he had been afflicted with disease of the lungs, and, although he never expected to recover, he made one of the Holy Land excursion party last summer, with a view to the benefit of his health. He returned from the trip in November, with no improvement of his condition, and has ever since daily performed editorial duty upon the *Dispatch* up to Monday afternoon. He was at his office on Monday as usual, and returned home early in the afternoon. He was in the best of spirits, and passed the evening with his family in the customary pleasant manner, there being no symptoms of sudden dissolution. Shortly before noon yesterday, while still abed, a marked change was noticed in his appearance, and, upon being questioned as to his feelings, he made a brief reply, smiled and closed his eyes in death.

Col. Foster was born in Greensburg in 1822, and was the son of Hon. A. W. Foster, formerly a Judge of that Judicial District. He received a good English and classical education, but being of a practical turn of mind, he entered a printing office as an apprentice when about sixteen years of age. He was engaged as a printer for a term in Mercer, and came from that place to Pittsburgh in 1840. In connection with R. G. Berford, he commenced the publication of the *Morning Chronicle*, which was measurably successful while under his control. Severing his connection with the *Chronicle*, he, in connection with James McMillin and B. F. Latshaw, started the *Spirit of the Age*, which subsequently passed into the hands of the late R. M. Riddle, who changed the title of the paper to the *Commercial Journal*, which expired in 1861. In February, 1846, in connection with George Youngson, Col. Foster commenced the publication of the *Daily Dispatch* as a penny paper. This paper had quite a struggle for existence until 1850, owing to the low prices of advertising and the prevalence of the contract system. From that period until the present, the *Dispatch* has enjoyed under his management continued success.

During his connection with the press of the city Col. Foster suggested many reforms in our local government, and his influence in public affairs was very great. He was a clear and forcible writer, a shrewd business man, and possessed indomitable energy. As a member of the Legislature, he was true to the interests of his constituents, and his influence in that body was of a marked character. Of his services in the army and as Provost Marshal of this District during the rebellion, it is only necessary to say he performed them consistently and faithfully. He was of a genial disposition, affable and courteous to all men, particularly with his brethren of the press, and had troops of friends who will regret his death. We tender to his family in their bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy.

The Guineas Found in a Philadelphia Well—How They Came There.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some time since I noticed a brief item in a Cincinnati paper, clipped from a Philadelphia paper, in regard to the mysterious finding of one hundred and thirty guineas in an old well in the latter city. Now there is no doubt that I am the only person living who knows anything about how that gold came there, or where it came from. And I feel I am only doing my duty when I disclose the facts of the case, for the benefit of the present lucky one.

The following statement was made to me by my father, Isaac Morris, who was born and raised in Chester county, Pa., and removed to Washington county in the year 1784, where he located on a farm. In the following year (1785) he hired a man, to work on his farm, who had been a soldier in the British army during the revolution. This man disclosed the secret of stealing a purse from an officer (a messmate of his), while encamped outside of Philadelphia (no doubt it is now the heart of the city), containing one hundred and thirty guineas, and, being fearful of detection, he secreted it an open well, by climbing down into the well and putting it in a crevice in the wall, above the water. Being ordered, a few days afterwards, to march hastily, he left without having time to remove it; or perhaps he did not have any desire to carry it with him, for he often declared he would like to have the money, but he would never venture to go to recover it. He, however, described the place so minutely that my father, being well acquainted with the city and suburbs, knew the exact location of the well. In the fall of 1789 he went to Philadelphia with a drove of hogs, and, in company with his cousin, William West (a brother of Benjamin F. West, that world-renowned artist), proceeded to the well for the purpose of obtaining the hidden treasure, but found that it had been planked over and a pump put in the well. Fearing trouble they came away without making the object of their visit known to the owner. Now I have no hesitation in saying the gold that has been found is the same that was stolen by that man, and confessed by him to my father.

SAMUEL MORRIS,
East Bethlehem, Washington co., Pa.

MR. GREELEY'S "Recollections of a Busy Life" for the current week are devoted to "Seward, Weed and Greeley." He speaks generously of Mr. Seward, and of Mr. Weed as follows:

> "Mr. Thurlow Weed was of coarser mould and fibre—tall, robust dark featured, shrewd, resolute, and not over-scrupulous—keen-sighted, though not far-seeing. Writing slowly and with difficulty, he was for twenty years the most sententious and pungent writer of editorial paragraphs on the American press.
>
> "In pecuniary matters, he was generous to a fault while poor; he is said to be less so since he became rich; but I am no longer in a position to know. I cannot doubt, however, that if he had never seen Wall street or Washington, had never heard of the Stock Board, and had lived in some yet undiscovered country, where legislation is never bought nor sold, his life would have been more blameless, useful, and happy."

A cut deep and neat is that last paragraph. Had Mr. Greeley set out to write his "Recollections" for the sole purpose of getting in this hit, it is probable he would feel compensated for his labor.

THE elephant Romeo, which was on exhibition in Philadelphia within a week or two, has gone on a tour through the interior of the State. Not long since he killed his keeper, and while on his way to Lancaster a few days ago, he became angry and restive, and among other freaks he killed a horse, injured other animals, demolished wagons, fences, telegraph poles, and finally after five hours stabbing and beating he roared for mercy and reached Lancaster in time to take part in the show in the evening.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has private information which sustains the belief that the President will eventually be convicted. It says:

> "We are assured that no more than three Republican Senators are likely, under any circumstances, to vote for the President. These are Grimes of Iowa; Van Winkle, of West Virginia, and Fowler, of Tennessee. The withdrawal of these from the Republican vote against the President still leaves it several in excess of the number necessary to a conviction."

THERE have been found on the dead and wounded, by the Erie accident, or it is known they have possessed them, policies of insurance amounting to $67,000; of this amount $30,000 at least is already lost.

THE sad fate of Sir John Franklin will not, it seems, have the effect of deterring other intrepid spirits from attempting to penetrate the mystery which still hangs around the circumpolar regions of the Arctic Zone. Preparations are being made in France, under the auspices of the Government, for a new expedition to the North Pole, the leader in the enterprise being M. Gustave Lambert, who has a theory of his own by which he intends to be guided in his explorations. He is at present engaged in visiting all the large cities of France, for the purpose of holding meetings to explain his views and plans to the people, and obtaining subscriptions for his enterprise; and such is the excitement prevailing on the subject, that the halls in which the meetings are held cannot contain the crowds which flock to see him.

MR. MERCER, whose scheme for colonizing the Pacific coast with unmarried women from the Eastern States attracted so much attention, and was supposed to have ended in an ignominious failure, two years ago, did, it seems, after all succeed in taking out two hundred women to Washington Territory. In two weeks after their arrival they were all provided with comfortable homes, and since, all but three, married. One of them, a teacher by profession, became the wife of Mr. Mercer himself, and is now keeping house. Mr. Mercer has established a line of vessels between New York and Oregon, and is carrying out there wheat, lumber, railroad iron, and similar useful articles. Perhaps his experience might be well taken advantage of by others.

THE Erie bill, which has passed the New York Legislature, makes it unlawful for the Company to use any money realized from the convertible bonds issued by the Company on the 19th of February and on the 3d of March, except for the purpose of completing, furthering, and operating the road. Nothing in the bill affects any right of action of any person against any officer or agent of the Company. The future guarantying of any other railroad corporation necessary to secure a continued line to Chicago, is deemed to be within the powers of the Company. No officer or stockholder of the Erie can be an officer of the Vanderbilt line, and it is made unlawful for the Erie Company to divide any of its earnings with the Hudson River, Harlem, or New York Central.

A DISPATCH from Rome says: "On Palm Sunday the Pope officiated at St. Peter's. He blessed and distributed the palms to the Cardinals, Prelates, and diplomatic body. His Holiness enjoys good health. It is expected that the remaining French division will shortly return to France, the officers having received orders to prepare for leaving."

PERSONAL.

—Bull Run Russell's so-called novel is not a success. The London papers are not struck with admiration for it, if we may judge from their expressions, of which the following piece of advice from the *Star* is a specimen: "Let Dr. Russell, if he tries another novel, think over his story and his characters first, and write no chapter without having clearly before him what he wants to say in it. He may not in any case, perhaps, become a very successful novelist, but he will certainly, if he follow the course we recommend, never again give the world such a crude and undigested mass as the long expected 'Adventures of Dr. Brady' has proved to be."

—An invitation to join a class to learn "The German" (the popular dance) having been handed, by mistake, to Mr. Stanbery, instead of his son, that eminent counsel sent a polite note in reply, regretting that his professional engagements would prevent his attempting the acquirement of a "new language."

—John Day, the famous English horse trainer, has quite a reputation for training stable boys as well. At a recent confirmation, a party of his boys, under the charge of a head boy, each boy with a new bible and prayer book, excited the admiration of the presiding bishop; and the vicar of the parish regards these stable boys as better informed on religious subjects than any of his parishioners of the same rank in life.

—An American in London lately said to an English friend: "Just now I passed Lord A—— [probably meaning Lord Amberly] in the street. You remember how civil and attentive I was to him last year in New York. He told me before he left America that whenever I came to England I was to call upon him. Well, he met me down at the corner there, by Berkeley street, looked me full in the face, and walked on—cut me dead. Would you believe it?" "Believe it!" replied his friend; "of course I would. If you could be of any use to Lord A—— *here*, he would not cut you. But the tables are turned. He may be very glad to meet you in Broadway, but Piccadilly is a very different thing."

—Agassiz is no weather prophet, and for scientific reasons. In reply to a recent letter, asking if he ever made weather predictions, he says, "I have never meddled with predictions of storms or changes of weather, well knowing that meteorology is not yet sufficiently advanced to justify such attempts."

—The late eccentric Earl of Cardigan left the bulk of his estate to his wife, with the singular provision that at her death it is to accumulate in the hands of trustees for twenty-one years, and then be handed over to the fourth son of Lord Bruce, a naval officer now serving in Jamaica. As lady Cardigan is only a middle aged lady, Mr. Bruce's chances of living to receive the fortune are not brilliant.

—Mr Higginson writes in a London Magazine upon American popular lectures, and says, happily, of Gough, that he is a sort of evangelical comedian—the idol of many worthy people who never saw good acting on any other stage. He is a favorite with many others who can tolerate his contortions for the sake of his drollery. He does not offer much to the intellect, it is true, but he often touches the heart; and something is due to a man who makes laughter an ally of good morals.

STATE NEWS.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to provide for the orphans of deceased colored soldiers. A subscription of $10,000 is now being raised.

Previous to the adjournment of the State Senate a paper signed by all the Senators except Mr. Lowry, was presented to the chief and assistant clerks of that body, requesting them to act in the same capacity next session. Party workers who believe in rotation in office need not apply next winter to the Senate, as the offices are mortgaged.

Dr. Robley Dunglison has resigned his Professorship in the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Dr. Dunglison has been Professor in this college for thirty years, and for a long period has also occupied the laborious position of Dean. Impaired health rendered the Doctor's resignation necessary.

Rev. C. C. Parker has resigned the rectorship of Trinity Memorial Church, Warren.

William Ray, of Pittsfield township, Erie county, wishes to walk against Weston for a wager. His neighbors say "money talks," and are ready to back him for a few thousands.

The new dwelling house of W. R. Scott, Esq., near Sagertown, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive that passed on the railroad which runs near the house. No insurance.

Triumph City, one mile from Tidioute, was almost wholly destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The fire broke out in the United States Hotel, and as the building was entirely of wood it was soon consumed, though not until after most of the furniture was removed. The fire swept across the street and enveloped the church and school house and soon became general, carrying everything before it. Only two houses—the National Hotel and a building owned by a teamster, are left. The following are the losses: Mr. Marks, tobacco store, loss $225; Mr. Moore, dry goods and groceries, loss $3,000; A. J. Sink, hotel and store, $7,000; Samuel McKinsley, boarding house, $800; William Cartwright, blacksmith shop and machine shop, $500; I. Minor, blacksmith shop and residence, $800; M. B. McManus, variety store, $1,700; S. F. Flannegan, boarding house, $250; Mr. Davy, shoe store and shop, $250; L. J. Jones, residence, $100; Burner Oil Co.'s office, loss not known; Triumph Bakery, loss $300; Wilcox Billiard Saloon, $500; Mr. Freel, saloon, $250; Mrs. Aikens, a widow lady, residence, $250. There were quite a number of buildings destroyed, the names of the owners of which we could not get. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue in the United States Hotel—one of the tin chimney order. We cannot learn of a dollar of insurance.

POLITICAL.

The Mississippi *State Journal* says: Whenever whipped rebels agree to live in peace with the Union men who saved the government, order will be restored to the South; but until this consent on the part of traitors is yielded, there will continue to be trouble.

Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and one of the Impeachment Managers, declines a re-election to Congress, in a letter just published. His determination is unexplained, and is altogether the more inexplicable as he was certain to be continued in the place which he has filled with so much service to the country and honor to himself.

Hon. B. F. Rice, one of the newly elected Senators from Arkansas, entered the service as a Captain in the Third Minnesota Infantry and held his commission for about three years. He resigned while the regiment was in Arkansas and took up his residence at Little Rock, for the purpose of practicing law. He was born in Kentucky, and though an uncompromising Union man is greatly tinctured with the hate of the nigger, which all Kentucky loyalists possess. He cannot always be counted on to vote with the Radicals, though he is a Republican. Previous to enlisting he resided in Minnesota for several years, where he was considered a fair lawyer.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The Smyrna, Delaware, *Times*, of last week, says the cold snap of the previous Sunday night, it is feared, has greatly injured the fruit crop. "The snow of Sunday night, and the severe cold of Monday morning, has worked destruction it is thought. It was worse on the trees than any night during the winter, from the fact that the buds, being swollen, were made wet by the snow and then frozen. Our fears are usually magnified on the peach question, but they are by no means groundless on this occasion."

The Sandusky, Ohio, *Register* says: Some fears are expressed in regard to the fruit, but any one taking the trouble to examine the fruit buds will now find them all right. However disagreeable these lake winds are, they keep the fruit buds back and render the fruit crop comparatively safe from the frosts in this part of the State. A large portion of the peach buds in this vicinity were killed in February last, and the probability is that we shall have a small crop this season. If the weather is favorable when they blossom, in some orchards on high lands there may be a fine crop. Peaches are not hurt by a smart frost, even in blossom, but a cold rain and a windy storm washes off the pollen and spoils the fruit. Sweet cherries are looking very well and bid fair for a fine crop. Apples and pears are all right. Strawberries, notwithstanding the last dry summer and fall, are looking remarkably well this spring. So are most varieties of raspberries. Blackberries are badly injured. Some tender varieties of grapes are injured considerably; the hardy varieties are all right, and if the season is favorably a good crop may be expected.

The Crop Prospect.

At a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Southern Ohio, held Friday, it was ascertained that vegetation is not so seriously injured by the recent snow and frost as was supposed.

The Pottstown, Pa., *Ledger* says: "Accounts from all sections of the country, and especially in the Schuylkill valley, represent the growing wheat crop as looking very promising, indeed. The young grain has been protected during the severe winter by the beds of snow, and all that is now wanting to bring it forward finely is the warm sun and rains of April and May."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the fruit crop, so far, is substantially safe. The late flurry of snow and frost was supposed to have destroyed the germs, but as a general thing they escaped, because not far enough advanced to be nipped in the bud. We have reliable reports from various sections of Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. All agree that the fruit will be plenty this summer if it escapes further vicissitudes. Tennessee seems to have suffered more from the unseasonable frost than any other section, except, perhaps, Northern Georgia and Alabama.

Finances of Philadelphia.

From the message of Mayor McMichael delivered on Thursday, it appears that the funded debt of the city on January 1st, 1868, was $36,677,529 77, as compared with $35,021,592 52 on January 1st, 1867. The increase has thus been $1,655,937 25 during the year, over and above the redemptions of the debt by the sinking fund, which amounted to $1,032,162 75 during the past year. The total receipts of the City Treasury during the year from all sources were $10,713,636 41, including receipts from loans. The total expenditures of the city were $9,630,847 28, of which $6,692,935 85 were for the Departments. The total valuation of real estate in the city is reported at $445,563,317, and the total number of buildings is stated at 108,182.

THE *Nouvellist de Rouen* thus describes the Mitrailleuse, a new instrument of war, partly invented by the Emperor Napoleon: "Imagine a coffee mill half a yard in height, with an opening at the top half a yard in diameter. Into this the cartouches are shoveled, and by means of a wheel turned by a handle, the soldier who works the instrument lets a single cartouche fall into each of the eight barrels of the mitrailleuse. These barrels are about a yard in length. As the trigger falls on the cap it closes the barrels, the shots are fired, and the wheel in turning reopens the barrels, recocks the trigger and lets other cartouches assume the places of those discharged. This instrument worked by a single soldier discharges from fifty to fifty-five shots a minute, and is effective at one thousand seven hundred yards."

A PORTION of the Palatine Hill has been purchased by the Emperor of France from the ex-King of Naples. It is a mine of artistic wealth, teeming with statues, altars, ornaments, and rich marbles. Signor Rosa, to whom the excavations on this site are entrusted, has just discovered a large altar, bearing an inscription stating that it was erected by Cneius Domitius Calvinus, twice Vice Consul, B. C. 53 and 40. He largely decorated the Palatine with treasures, granted to him by the Senate after the suppression of the Iberian insurrection. The altar is supposed to have stood before the statue of Jupiter Victor, in the temple of that name.

ERIE CANAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Formerly the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal—Letter from Col. James Worrall C E. of Harrisburg, Pa., to Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, from the Erie District.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 28th, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you very much for the report you sent me on the Improvement of the Ohio and its connection with Lake Erie by way of the Pennsylvania Erie Canal. You have treated the subject with marked ability, and you deserve to be remembered by the people of Pennsylvania for having so ably advocated an improvement so very important to their interests and to the internal commerce of the United States.

The improvement of the Ohio river, so that John Randolph's celebrated sarcasm against that important stream, namely, that it was "a long, tortuous, dangerous and difficult navigation; frozen all the winter and dry all the summer, sir!" shall no longer bear upon it, is undoubtedly one of the grandest schemes of improvement at present before the people of the United States.

A plan for that improvement is now in able hands. The Engineering Bureau of the United States have selected, with great good judgment, our old friend W. Milnor Roberts, who is now engaged as a United States Civil Engineer, in a survey which will no doubt result in a practical plan for the undertaking. From what you state in your report, enough appears to be already known on the subject to predicate an approximate estimate of the cost which you place at $20,000,000.

Now these twenty millions, as I understand it, are to include the establishment of a permanent navigation on the Ohio proper from its mouth to Pittsburgh.

Vast as such an improvement undoubtedly is—extended as are its prospective benefits, I do not consider it by any means a completion of the improvement of the Ohio even were it furnished and in operation to-day.

The Ohio river cannot be said to be fully improved until its natural extension is improved—until indeed it shall be connected with Lake Erie. I do not think that nature ever intended that the two great internal lines of navigation on this continent, the one debouching into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the other into the Gulf of Mexico should remain forever unconnected. The physical geography of the country is full of hints for connections of these grand water throughfares. Thus Lake Michigan may very easily be connected with the Northern Upper Mississippi by means of several depressions crossing the intervening country; and thus the Ohio or the Eastern Upper Mississippi may be also connected with Lake Erie.

Adequate means of transporting the products of this great continent through its interior will never be complete until these grand connections are made.

In the West one or more grand canals must be built, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi proper, and in the East a similar line or lines must be constructed connecting the Eastern branch of the Mississippi with our Northern waters.

When this shall be done we shall know whether a plentiful crop when it occurs will prove valuable to its producers. Not whether as now it is only to prove valuable to an association or combination of railway companies. We shall know whether the harvest is to be garnered for the people or for the capitalists.

I say then that an improvement of these great rivers cannot be properly so called until it is made to extend to the lakes. The northern Mississippi will never be thoroughly utilized as an avenue of navigation till it shall have been "produced" to Lake Michigan.

The Eastern Mississippi (the Ohio) will never be made properly available until it shall have been connected with Lake Erie.

The line of connection advocated in your report has long been considered the very best that can be occupied for the purpose as respects the Ohio and Lake Erie.

Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," speaks of it, if I mistake not, and he wrote in the earliest times in which speculations of the kind were entertained among us.

I believe also that hints on the subject may be found in more than one place in the writings of Washington.

It is natural that this should be so; for the early French explorers had not forgotten this line of communication. The very name of French Creek suggests that idea—and it is remarkable that there is scarcely a line of connection marked out any where in the West by those shrewd *voyageurs* and adventurers—that advancing civilization has not found itself almost compelled to adopt on account of its prominent eligibility.

The attention of the United States Government was at a very early day drawn to this connection, and more than one of the first engineering explorations made of the line were made under the auspices of the United States Bureau of Engineers.

That you have recommended the line which should be adopted then I think there can be no question. Certainly this must have been conceded by the legislature of Pennsylvania, when that body ordered and had completed the construction of the Erie Extension of the Pennsylvania canal.

I should wish the old name to be restored to this work—I mean the name of the Erie Extension. It should now however be the Erie Extension of the Ohio Navigation.

I have examined carefully the recent report of Mr. Roberts on the enlargement of this Erie Canal of Pennsylvania, judging it by its intrinsic present merits and by the experience I had formerly gained upon this great work.

I need hardly state to you that I was one of Mr. Roberts's principal assistant engineers engaged in the construction of the old Erie Extension.

You are "native and to the manner born," and were well acquainted with the constructing corps of engineers under Mr. Roberts's command.

I remember a great deal about that work and particularly about its summit level and its water supply, which happened to be under my supervision. I have every confidence in the gauged quantities given in Mr. Roberts's recent report and their adequacy to furnish a canal fitted for 300 ton boats doing a very large business. But I know further from experience attained at a comparatively recent period, and I do not hesitate to pronounce that the supply of French creek at its driest time may be more than doubled by the construction of reservoirs at its head waters.

Whilst engaged in the construction of the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway my duties occasionally led me amongst the upper forks of the French Creek, and I know that reservoir area to a very large extent may be attained there.

It is perfectly safe even now to say that the supply is ample for a three hundred ton navigation; and I would not be at all surprised if careful surveys should prove that a navigation of five or six hundred tons could be accommodated by the summit water supply of the Erie Extension.

The Western States are calling out to the general government for assistance in making their connections between the Mississippi and the lakes or rivers that I know are not capable of furnishing a larger navigation than that; and if the general government should heed the call, will it not be time then for the "still small voice" of Pennsylvania to put up a petition to the same effect?

Grand and magnificent and important as these proposed Western improvements undoubtedly are, our Erie extension rivals them in grandeur, magnificence and importance. Nay, our improvement passes along the Southern borders of those very Western States at present so clamorous for aid from the General Government. Our great line commences on Lake Erie, ninety miles west of Buffalo, and ends some two hundred miles South of St. Louis, on the Mississippi. and is between eleven and twelve hundred miles in length.

One of their great lines commences at Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and ends some forty or fifty miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi; and another of them commences at Green Bay and ends a couple of hundred miles or so above St. Louis, on the Mississippi. The improvements are of the same class, and it would be interesting to compare the cost of sending a hogshead of tobacco say, or a bale of cotton, whether from St. Louis, a short distance up the Mississippi and via the Illinois river to Chicago, and thence by way of the lakes to Buffalo, to be shipped by the Erie Canal, or sent a short distance down the river, and then by the Ohio to Beaver, and so across by the Erie Extension and the lake to Erie and Buffalo, for the same purpose.

You very properly observe in your report that as an inland line for the transportation of war material, the Erie Extension is of vast importance, and if aid be conceded by the general government on account of facilities for such transportation, undoubtedly the Erie Extension claims could not be set aside. If the Ohio river be national as a thoroughfare this extension of it is equally so.

I hope that the Pennsylvanians west of the Allegheny will look at this subject intelligently; the more they thus investigate it the more will its importance be perceived, and if appropriations are "going" for objects of this kind I do not see why the claims of good old Pennsylvania should be ignored, especially as at least a dozen of the Western States are interested with her.

Your observations in regard to the importance of canals in general are very just. I tell you, sir, that canals are the only means that I can see by which this great country is to be relieved from the extortions of railway monopolists. The combined power of these vast corporations is becoming fearful to contemplate.

Scarcely is a tie laid on a new railway before the extorting tendency begins to manifest itself. The rails of the far Pacific railway (built mainly too, by the aid of the Government,) have scarcely yet settled or been adjusted or settled into their plane of service, yet the people are already beginning to feel the effects of these extortionate demands and the farmers of the western prairies have almost become a vassalage, paying tribute to these new aristocracies.

Let canals be created, let them be honestly managed, let there be a fair profit paid for the trouble and cost of transportation. Then let such rates so ascertained be compared with those constantly increasing rates which are now the rule, and the public will be horrified at the discrepancy thus developed and which then can no longer be concealed. There is nothing better established with regard to the cost of transportation in this country than the fact, that on a well constructed canal of average capacity, goods can be transported and all parties fairly compensated at the rate of *one cent per ton per mile*. Some things can probably be carried for even less, but a vast majority of the things to be transported can be transported at that rate. The region through which a canal can be built will always have this advantage, and the period must ultimately arrive in this country in which every depression fitted for the construction of a canal will be used for that purpose. This prediction may be relied upon for the time will never come when railways can afford to carry at anything like so small a rate. It is questionable whether they do not lose when they even charge double that amount.

A first-class East and West railway has just reported that its superstructure, with its present business had to be renewed once in every four years. On this route the tonnage is about, say 1,200,000 tons per annum. So that 4,800,000 tons, or say, for the sake of round numbers, 5,000,000 tons will wear out the superstructure of a road. One mile of railroad superstructure costs at the cheapest say $10,000, and it will be seen, therefore, that it costs 2 mills or 1-5 of 1 cent per ton per mile for actual wear and tear of superstructure, without counting anything for wear and tear of cars, engines and the thousand other expenses of a railway.

It is not hard to imagine that these expenses eat up the other 8 mills and several mills more.

But this argument need not be pursued. It would lead us to tiresome prolixity. *The one cent per ton per mile* is the ascertained fact to be borne in mind. Let farmers, merchants and other customers of railways, always compare this with their freight bills rendered by the railway companies. Let them mark the discrepancy and remember that were canals the means of transportation, this discrepancy would not exist. They could calculate with some degree of certainty the amount which the element of transportation would reach in their necessary expenses were canals, as I said, the means of transportation, but with railways—and railway companies conspiring new rates at every conjunction that would seem to indicate a chance for a further turn of the screw—no man knows whether he is working for himself or for the benefit of a club of railway corporations. As to assistance from the State of Pennsylvania, I do not see why that cannot be granted. There is surely no difference between the people living along the Erie Extension and those living along the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad as children of the State, and why the one should not be helped with the State credit as well as the other it is difficult to perceive. It has long been a maxim with statesmen that it is the interest of governments to assist in building great thoroughfares on lines of improvement, and Princes (a mere personal name for governments) have from time immemorial been advised by the great and good men of their councils to "bid harbors open" and "public ways extend."

The great men of Napoleon's day of whom he asked advice on this subject, suggested that the first-class works of the kind should be constructed, but not retained by the State. Let a main line be built, then sold, and with the proceeds let another line be constructed, and so on until the whole territory should be supplied with first-class lines of transportation. Pensylvania has acted upon such advice affirmatively, whether consciously or otherwise, for having built her canals she sold them, and with the bonds paid her by the purchasers she aided to completion the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. She holds the securities of this last corporation now; let her lend them, or the credit of them, to the present great enterprise, and it is beyond estimation the benefit which that first expenditure will have produced. One hand, so to speak, washing the other, until—the main line of the old canals—the Philadelphia and Erie Road, and finally this great lake extension, will all have been created out of one and the same investment of funds. The wisdom of such a course must commend itself to all reflecting minds.

Nor is it in the slightest degree in contravention of any constitutional provision—else how could the process have advanced even as far as it has done without being arrested? If it was constitutional to assist the Philadelphia and Erie work with the bonds first received then it is equally constitutional to help the Erie Extension canal, with those of the Philadelphia and Erie. This policy looked upon as a mere business transaction has proved to be a most sagacious policy. The improved country furnished in taxes laid upon its improvement more than enough money to pay interest on the bonds—interest on which is also paid by the corporation against which they are held; and thus these bonds may be said to produce double interest.

Nothing can be more certain than that the great transportation question will soon have to be settled. There are anomalies about it now which can only be caused by an unhealthy irregular and I had almost said dishonest system.

The vast amounts of money which have in almost all cases been sunk to the original stockholders, whilst unwieldy fortunes have accumulated to the individuals in management, indicate an unsoundness which lies at the very heart of the system, and which must at any cost be eradicated if freedom and equality of business are to be the rule in this country.

Let canals be built, and in building them, let us turn over a new leaf, and when a board of directors is to be created for the management, let the question invariably be put and satisfactorily answered before hand: "Are they honest? are they capable?"

Finally, on the subject of the Erie Extension—The amount you propose to expend upon it (three and a half millions) I doubt not would produce a very handsome work—would probably produce a work equal in capacity to the present Erie New York Canal, or excel it even. But is this the largest work the topography of the country will admit of? This question should have an answer before enlargement be attempted. It must be remembered that the largest works we have ever built in this country have always proved themselves, in a few years, to be too small, and sound engineers have recently come to the conclusion that especially in canals the work should absorb and utilize for navigation purposes, every drop of water that falls upon the water sheds tributary to the proposed line of improvement. I strenuously advise that this last information be fully procured before a final plan be settled upon for the enlargement of the old Erie Extension. Yours, I am, very respectfully and truly,

JAMES WORRALL.

HON. MORROW B. LOWRY, Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

COLD MUTTON.—There are not many people who object to eating cold beef, but there seems to be a popular prejudice against cold mutton. As far as looks go, when two or three persons have dined off a leg of mutton the day before, no amount of parsley, be it ever so curly and fresh, can make it look nice; but as a matter of taste, cold meat, be it beef or mutton, is by no means devoid of merit at certain seasons, and with a proper accompaniment of salads, pickles, and sauces. Only to be perfect, a cold joint should not be touched until it is cold; the joint of yesterday's dinner is quite a different affair. It is not everybody who can indulge, however, in such niceties of taste. Given a leg of mutton, it must be used, and made to go as far as possible to furnish the second and even the third day's dinner. If you wish to be very economical with a leg of mutton, you should carve it pretty much as you do a ham, then the next day put it for twenty minutes into a vessel containing boiling water, take it out and sprinkle some salt and a little flour over it, and put it to roast for twenty minutes before a good fire, basting frequently with some dripping melted for the purpose. The result will be a very fair second edition of roast leg of mutton. Some, however, may object to carving mutton after the fashion of ham, and in that case a hash, or a mince, are the only ways of turning cold mutton to account; but there are many ways of hashing mutton and others meats, and of mincing them, too. The great desideratum of a second-hand dish, so to speak, is, that it should not taste as such. Nothing is more abominable that the bad taste which is so prominent in the attempts at warming up cold meat, which your plain cook is pleased to call minced veal, hashed mutton, etc. The only means to avoid that taste is to remove carefully from the cold meat you are going to use every part that has seen the fire, as well as gristle and fat. Let every slice be carefully trimmed, and let them all be as near as possible similar in size and shape. Then make your hash, and, even if you are not expert at combining sauces and spices, at any rate it will not have a warmed-up taste. The following are various formulas for warming up mutton and other meats:

1. Cut an onion in slices, and fry it in butter till it assumes a deep brown color; then put in a tablespoonful of flour, and when it is well amalgamated with the butter add a little less than half a pint of stock broth, or even water previously warmed; stir a few minutes on the fire, and then proceed to flavor your sauce with walnut or mushroom ketchup, tomato sauce, spices, and pepper and salt, in such proportions as taste may suggest and practice will teach. A little burnt onion browning, may be put in if the sauce is not of a sufficiently deep color. When the flavoring is completed, strain the sauce through a fine colander into a saucepan, and place in it your slices of meat. Keep the saucepan at a moderate heat till it is time to serve, and send up your hash with a garland of bread sippits, fried in butter, round it. The longer the meat lies in the sauce the better will your dish be.

2. Rub a saucepan with a piece of garlic; put in it a piece of butter and some flour, which you amalgamate as if to make melted butter; lengthen your sauce with a sufficient quantity of stock or broth, and a certain allowance of vinegar, not too much; spice, pepper, and salt, etc., to taste; strain and lay your slices of meat in it. Half an hour before serving put in some pickled gherkins cut in slices or any other shape, and when they are throughly warmed, serve, with or without bread sippets. Capers may be used instead of gherkins.

3. Proceed as in either of the above receipts as far as the butter, flour and onions are concerned, then add to your sauce a moderate allowance of mustard; then add the stock and a wineglassful of white or red wine; season with ketchup, spices, pepper and salt, strain, and put in the meat, serving with pickles or not, according to taste. Beef and pork are best warmed up this way.

4. A homely mode of warming cold meat is in this wise: Fry some slices of onion in butter, and when they begin to take color put in your slices of meat, pepper, salt, and a sprinkling of flour; keep on frying till the onions are throughly done and the meat warmed, then add a small quantity of vinegar. and serve.

Minced parsley may be added to any of the above dishes with advantage.

5. If the state of the joint you have to work upon will allow it, cut your slices the thickness of your finger; trim them all nicely, as near as possible the same shape; then dip them in egg, and cover them with a mixture of bread-crumbs powdered, sweet herbs, pepper and salt in due proportion. Let them rest a couple of hours, and egg and bread-crumb them again; then fry them in plenty of lard till they are of a nice color. Serve either of them alone with fried parsley as an ornament, or with any sauce, such as tomato, etc., which taste may suggest. Cold veal or pork treated in this way makes a very toothsome dish. Of course it is necessary, to carry out these warmings up, that the cold joint should not have been too heavily punished when it first appeared on the dinner-table. When a joint has not enough left upon it to cut nice slices, then mincing is the best way to utilize it.

KITE FLYING.—The India correspondent of the London *News*, speaking of the town of Patna, says:

Patna is famous for kites. Anybody desirous of making his fortune quickly, should naturalize the Patna kite in England. Every tenth shop in the bazaar is a kite shop, and you would think that the whole population fly kites. With them it is a scientific amusement. The kite is diamond shaped and light as a feather. It has no tail, and is flown to an almost incredible height with the lightest possible silk cord or thread. This thread is rubbed with pounded glass; and the science of kite flying consists in artfully causing your kite to fall across your antagonist's line, which, being so prepared with glass, it cuts like a knife and then your antagonist's kite flies away, and is lost, and you win the wager dependent on the match.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1868.

The Senate on assembling this morning undertook to decide the question concerning allowing all the managers and counsel to speak, and for an hour and three-quarters the scene and actions were as near filibustering as the Senate could well get. The whole time consumed on this question since it was first presented to the Senate has been equal to near two days of the usual session. The persistency with which it has been urged results from the intense desire of one or two of the managers to be heard. General Logan had his speech in print several days ago, and has supplied Senators and the press with it. An effort is now to be made by the managers to have only the speeches of Boutwell and Bingham, as already agreed upon. A meeting will be held in the morning to determine this. If this plan is not pursued, the arguments may last through next week.

As announced by Mr. Evarts, Mr. Stanbery will not be able to take any further part in the proceedings, and this will probably give one of the closing speeches on the side of counsel to Mr. Groesbeck.

Mr. Boutwell's speech to-day excited great attention. Owing to the unexpected delay, at the opening of the court, he was not able to finish his argument, and conclusion will be presented in the morning. It is supposed Mr. Wilson will follow him.

The Louisiana Election.

A dispatch to Secretary Tullock, of the Congressional Committee, to-night, from New Orleans, says that in twenty-nine parishes heard from, there is a Republican majority of 19,000. The State is regarded as sure for the Union ticket.

Alabama.

A Committee of Alabamians arrived here this morning to urge upon Congress the immediate admission of that State.

The President Visits Mr. Stanbery.

The President paid a visit to Mr. Stanbery at his hotel to-day, and remained in consultation with him for quite a time.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ABYSSINIA.

General Grant received yesterday from General Napier's headquarters in Abyssinia, a number of photographs of the camps and position of the English army in that region. They were forwarded by the proper official authorities.

THE ADDITIONAL CLERKSHIPS

Recently authorized by Congress to be appointed in the Second Auditor's office, for the purpose of settling the soldiers' bounties, have all been made in accordance with the directions to give the preference to soldiers and sailors. Nine-tenths of those appointed have served in the army or navy.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

During the interval of the illness of Mr. Stanbery, he has from time to time, by leave of his physician, dictated to his Secretary the positions and points which he had in contemplation for his speech on the impeachment trial. As there is some doubt whether he will be able personally to appear before the Senate, his argument will be filed. At a consultation of the President's counsel to-day, the understanding was that Wilson will follow Boutwell to-morrow, and Evarts make the closing argument for the President. Stanbery's health is much improved to-night.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—The election is progressing quietly. The Conservatives are gaining ground. At Stump Sound precinct, this county, up to 4 o'clock yesterday, out of 46 negro votes 45 were Conservatives.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—The election returns are meagre, but indicate that the conservatives have carried Columbus county by 300 majority; Sampson by 450 majority, and the Radicals Blonden and Robinson counties by small majorities. The vote in Richmond and Brunswick will be close. In two precincts in Sampson county 67 negroes voted the Conservative ticket the first day. Everything is quiet, and both parties are betting even on the general result. Partial returns from Dauphin county give over 400 majority against the Constitution. At Hallsville, in that county, 135 votes were cast all against the Constitution. The Radical majority in this city for two days is about six hundred. This will probably be reduced to-morrow. The registered negro majority is 727. It is thought the county will give about 800 for the Constitution, being 450 less than the registered negro majority. The majority for the Constitution last fall was 1,837. Reliable information from one precinct in Columbus county gives the Conservatives 183, radicals 30. Twenty negroes voted with the Conservatives. Weldon, Halifax county, the second day gave a small Conservative majority. Broad Creek, Craven county, gives the Conservatives 71, Radicals 1. Wayne county for two days, gave a Radical majority of 150.

RALEIGH, April 22.—The vote on the new Constitution will be a full one. Yesterday 1,375 votes were polled in this city. To-day the whole vote has risen to about 2,000. The blacks have polled nearly their entire vote. Reports from the country are favorable to the Conservatives, but there is no certainty as to the result. The results are kept strictly secret, and will be until the votes are counted. The large majority will be cut down, but can hardly be entirely overcome in Wake county. News from the State indicate the defeat of the Constitution by a large majority, but rumors of majorities either way are mere speculation. The election has generally been quiet, but a serious disturbance was threatened in the city about four o'clock this afternoon, caused by the conduct of J. H. Harris, the negro candidate for the House of Commons in Wake county, which was, however, promptly surpressed.

NEWBERN, April 22.—The election is progressing very quietly. The total vote for two districts and the negro settlement gives the blacks a majority of 1,620. The news from the interior indicate large Conservative majorities.

Georgia.

MACON, GA., April 21.—The total vote up to the close of the polls to-day was three thousand. The Democrats gained largely in to-day's voting. Accounts from Southwestern Georgia, where the negroes are largely in the ascendant, are highly favorable to the Democrats.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—The Conservatives are hopeful as to the result of the election. The Democratic votes to-day outnumber ten to one Republican, and the election is passing off quietly, no disturbance being apprehended.

A Conservative meeting was held last night. The polls were attended all day yesterday by the most responsible citizens of Savannah. The vote polled so far in the city is 2,390; in the county, 1,068.

AUGUSTA, April 22.—The election is progressing without disturbance. The total vote polled is 4,400. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, each party claiming to be ahead. The radicals claim Bullock's election and the Democrats Gordon's.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—The election to-day passed off quietly. The vote yesterday and to-day is acknowledged to be in favor of the Conservatives. The vote cast to-day numbers 1,446 in the city and 428 in the country; total for three days 4,287 in the city and 1,496 in the country.

ATLANTA, April 22.—The election passed off orderly. A heavy vote was cast to-day by both parties. Gordon is considerably ahead. A very heavy white vote is expected on the last day of the election. Gordon and Bullock are both in town.

MACON, April 22.—There have been 4,036 votes polled here. The Democrats have gained heavily to-day, and expect to carry the county. Telegrams report a close vote in Sumpter. The Radical ticket is about 50 ahead, with about 400 votes to be cast, mostly white. The Democrats claim Monroe county by 200 majority. Accounts from Baldwin are favorable to the Democrats. Pulaski is doubtful. A dispatch from Albany says the Democrats are sanguine of carrying the county. Pitt, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second District.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 22.—There were 3,724 votes polled to-day. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Marion and Chattahootchie have gone Democratic. All quiet.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—The election is progressing quietly: 798 votes were polled to-day, mostly by negroes and many for the Democratic ticket. The Democrats anticipate a majority. Couriers from Chattahoochie, Union. Stuart and Randolph bring in news of Democratic success, but give no definite returns.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—The majority for the new Constitution, as far as heard from, is 33,000.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—No official returns of votes cast are yet made. Further returns give slightly increased Democratic majorities. Thirteen parishes give majorities against the Constitution; six parishes are in favor, and two or three parishes give very large majorities for the Constitution. The majorities against the Constitution are small. The result in the State is still extremely doubtful. It is reported that frauds have been committed in the election in Plaquemine Parish. This Parish gives 1,800 votes for the Constitution.

The Campaign in Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The campaign has opened in Virginia. Republican speakers have been leaving here all the week, to canvass the different portions of the State. At all the county courts to be held this week, Conservative speakers were to open the canvass. Governor Pierpoint addressed a Republican meeting this evening in the Park. He supported the Constitution, and characterized the means by which he was removed from the Governorship as simply contemptible. The speakers on the Republican side in this campaign will be such men as Alexander Rives and J. W. Botts, and on the Conservative side R. M. T. Hunter, A. H. H. Stewart, and others.

Church Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., April 22, 1868.

The German Methodist Church of this place took fire to-day, and was partly consumed. It is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a machine shop close by. Loss about two hundred dollars. Insured in the German Company of Cleveland.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Royal Marriage.

FLORENCE, April 22.—Prince Humbert was married to-day to the Princess Marguerite, of Savoy. The ceremony occurred in the Chapel Royal at Turin. King Victor Emanuel, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Napoleon and wife, and a great many Italian notabilities were present. Great preparations are making here for the reception of the Prince and wife.

Resignation.

LONDON, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Lawrence Oliphant have resigned their seats in the House of Commons.

The Fenians.

Barry and Keefe are the names of the supposed fenian incendiaries arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought up before a Police magistrate this morning, and after a brief examination remanded to jail until a chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their possession.

Prince of Wales.

DUBLIN, Evening, April 22.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the principal officers of the State and a large and brilliant suite, visited the Roman Catholic University at Maynooth to-day.

Released.

Mr. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, was released from confinement at Belfast.

Bill Withdrawn.

BERLIN, April 22.—Count Bismarck has withdrawn from the North German Parliament the Federalist bill introduced by the Government. He takes this action in consequence of the amendments made to the bill by the opposition.

Tranquility in France.

PARIS, Evening, April 22.—The *Moniteur Du Soir*, in an editorial to day, says through the good sense of the people, the baseless apprehension of an approaching war was subdued, and the public mind is now tranquil. This result is in part due to the efforts made by foreign powers to sustain the pacific policy of France.

Spanish Prime Minister Improving.

MADRID, Evening, April 22.—Bulletins in regard to the health of Prime Minister Navarez announce that his excellency is better this evening.

Clerkenwell Trials.

LONDON, Evening, April 22.—The trial of the Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was resumed this morning. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued. Mr. Clifford, a warden of Clerkenwell House of Detention, certified that on the 12th of December, he saw English and T. Desmond with a truck, on which was a cask; were near the prison wall which was blown up next day.

Hannah Gill testified that on the night of the 12th she saw Keefe near the place where the explosion occurred.

Mr. Markell, a warden at Clerkenwell prison, testified in regard to Burke's conduct at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Conger, an officer of the prison, was sworn: He said he saw the woman, Ann Justice for the first time December 13th. She was admitted within the prison to visit Casey, a fellow prisoner with Burke. Shortly before Ann came in, one Mr. Berry had an interview with Burke. At that time Ann was seen outside in company with the prisoners at the bar.

Mr. Worth, a warden at Clerkenwell prison, testified: I saw Ann Justice in the prison on the 13th of December; this was the first visit there; he also saw her with Allan and Desmond in the street just before the explosion took place; after that they fled, and were arrested.

Other testimony was given, which fully corroborated the evidence of Warden Worth. Mr. Allen swore he saw Barrett and Ann Justice unloading a cask from the truck.

Mr. Bird testified, with much circumstantial minuteness, that he saw Barrett place the fuse in the cask. Testimony was given to show that the latter witness identified Barrett at Milbank, where he picked him out among nine other men. The interest manifested in the trial is unabated. The court room was crowded with spectators throughout the day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 22.—Consols 93¾; American securities steady; 5-20s 70½@70¾ ex-dividend; Illinois Central 93¾.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, April 22.—5-20 bonds strong and a fraction higher; last sales at 75⅜.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Evening, April 22.—Bourse closed steady. Rentes 69 francs 35 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 22.—Cotton closed firmer and higher at 149 francs per cwt for tres ordinaire.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton closes firmer and higher; considerable business in cotton to arrive; middling uplands [illegible]; middling Orleans 12¾d; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs market closed quiet and steady. Corn, however, has declined, and is quoted at 38s. Wheat 16s. 2d. for California white, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 red western. Barley 5s. 1d. Oats 4s. 2d. Peas 49s. 6d. Flour 37s. Provisions dull and unchanged. Beef 122s. 2d. Pork 85s. Lard 64s. 3d. Cheese 54s. Bacon 49s. Produce—Naval stores dull. Sugar 26s 6d. Tallow 45s. 6d. per cwt. Refined petroleum 1s. 3d; spirits petroleum 9d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Evening, April 22.—Petroleum closes flat at 43 francs 75 centimes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A conspiracy to rob the pay train of the Jeffersonville, Indiana, Railroad Company and murder the men in charge thereof, was discovered on Tuesday through the instrumentality of Detective Bright of Chicago. Four of the conspirators named Hughes, Kenney, Buck and Burkett were arrested at Jeffersonville. Two others of the gang have escaped. They were all in the employ of the company.

The first direct shipment of wheat in bulk from St. Loui, to New York, left the former city on Tuesday via New Orleans. The lot consists of 25,000 bushels of spring wheat, costing two dollars and five cents per bushel, freight, thirty cents; transfer-handling, trimming, &c., at New Orleans, and towage at New York, included. A strong party is now forming in St. Louis in connection with a party in Liverpool, to ship grain in bulk to the latter point and open up a direct import trade between the two cities.

The St. Louis express train which left Cincinnati Tuesday night at ten o'clock, ran off the track three miles west of North Vernon, at two o'clock yesterday morning. The engine was badly damaged and the engineer slightly hurt. None of the passengers were injured. The express car took fire and was destroyed, with all its contents. Loss not ascertained.

A large bonded warehouse at Lockville distillery, a few miles North of Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The warehouse had been siezed some weeks ago by the Government agent, and contained three hundred barrels of whisky, valued at $3,000, which was destroyed. The entire apparatus of the distillery was also destroyed. Loss on building and machinery about $8,000.

Jacob Morris, for many years editor of the *Western Star*, of Warren county, died at Lebanon, Ohio, Tuesday, aged seventy.

At the annual election of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held in Toledo yesterday, the following named persons were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: E. B. Phillips and Albert Keep, of Chicago; Philo Moorhouse, of Elkhart, Indiana; J. S. Barry, of Constantine, Michigan; T. Hoag, Toledo; William Williams, Buffalo; N. Beardster, Auburn, N. Y.; Leonard Lockwood, Henry Keep, Jesse Hoyt, J. P. Acker, A. Hareman and Dr. Barney, New York. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. B. Phillips was re-elected President; Leonard Lockwood, Treasurer; and D. P. Barkitt, Secretary.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Charles Dickens sailed in the Russia. A large number of friends saw him off.

The exiles of Erie, Daniel Drew and party, returned to New York yesterday. Taylor's hotel, where they have sojourned during their stay in Jersey City, has been sold to the Lelands for a quarter of a million dollars.

The Long Island Sound steamers Elm City and Gilott had a collision in East river yesterday morning during a dense fog. The former was badly injured, but though great consternation prevailed among the passengers, there were no casualties. The Sound steamer Old Colony, ashore at Hart's Island, has been gotten off without much damage.

Important ministerial changes are expected in Chile. The Huasco silver mines are not as rich as reported. Chile declines to join the South American Congress. The Italian bark Elvira Grandi, with the crew of the wrecked British bark Wallsea on board, had been lost. Thirty-eight of the fifty on board were drowned. The yellow fever continues to spread in Callao, thirty persons dying daily. Pisco has been declared a port of entry.

Later advices from Australasia had reached Panama. Floods and gales had destroyed many lives and much property in New South Wales. The shipping on the coast particularly, had suffered, and many crews had been lost. Governor Daly, of South Australia, had died. The wheat yield last year was very small. The destruction of human life, cattle and property by floods and gales in New Zealand, is appalling. Fenianism is likely to give trouble there. The native tribes are again fighting.

Gen. McDowell arrived in New York on the Arizona yesterday, from California.

Anthony Trollope was a passenger per the Scotia.

A fire at Caldwell, near new York, yesterday, destroyed John C. Anderson's boot and shoe factory and contents. Loss $15,000; insured for $10,000.

Josephine Laflamme and David Dore, the alleged murderers of Laflamme, the French Canadian, in the town of Webster, Mass., have been fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Canadian House on Tuesday, the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation presented a report, recommending that a tonnage fee of four dollars per ton be imposed on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters. In the Senate the alien bill was amended by making a residence in the Dominion of one year sufficient for naturalization papers. The authorities have found a man who says he saw the shot fired that killed McGee. He has not yet seen Whalen, but feels confident he can identify him.

No business of any kind was done in the House yesterday. In Committee of the Whole it was in attendance in the Senate on the impeachment trial.

The steamer Berlin, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore yesterday, bringing 770 passengers.

A jury was obtained in the Cole-Hiscock murder trial at Albany yesterday, and the arguments commenced.

A freight train on the Morris and Essex Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday at Bergen Tunnel. No one hurt.

A telegram from Arizonia states that a horrible murder of whites was committed by the Pitt River or Piute Indians at Red Rock Ranche, Long Valley, Nevada, April 17th or 18th. The Indians had been committing depredations for some time, stealing stock, etc., but made no threats against the lives of the whites. The savages took the party by surprise, they not suspecting any hostile intentions. They murdered W. H. Pierson, wife and daughter, and Jno. Sutherland, and another man. A boy about twelve years of age made his escape, but was pursued a long distance by the Indians.

Arizona advices are to April 4th. Mail rider McShane was attacked by a large party of Indians. Two of the escort were killed at the first fire. The remainder defended themselves until assistance was received. Two Indians were killed. Mining and agricultural news are encouraging.

At an election for Alderman, in the Eleventh ward, St. Louis, yesterday, the Radical candidate was elected by about 200 majority.

Alex. McDonald, United States Senator elect from Arkansas, arrived in St. Louis yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

A number of leading Republicans of Chicago called a meeting there lats night to consider the feasibility of erecting a wigwam on the lake shore for the use of the National Republican Convention. The movement contemplates a building large enough to accommodate twelve thousand visitors.

A division boss on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was run over by a train at Lafayette, Tenn., yesterday and killed.

The spring meeting over the Memphis Race Course on the 27th bids fair to be a success. Several stables are already there in training.

Delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago will be furnished with a free pass, good over any road in the existing arrangement with regard to such delegates, which will be sent them through the Chairman of their respective State Central Committees, on application by the latter to Dr. Chas. V. Dyer, Chairman Chicago Committee of Arrangements.

The Mississippi Convention yesterday modified the fifth section of the franchise bill, which excludes from office all persons who gave voluntary aid to the rebellion, so as not to apply to private soldiers except they voted or signed the ordinance of secession. The franchise bill has passed its third reading, and goes to the Committee of Arrangements of the Convention.

Christian F. Kincke, a barber, forty-seven years old, committed suicide last evening in Cincinnati, by shooting himself with a pistol, the ball tearing his heart all to pieces. The cause was a difficulty with his wife.

The loss to Adams Express Company by the burning of the car in the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Tuesday night, is heavy. Two messengers were in the burning car, which was locked, and they only escaped by persons outside knocking a hole in it, when they crawled out. The engineer was badly burned but will recover.

Major Henry C. Robinett, of the First United States Infantry, committed suicide in New Orleans yesterday.

At the meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors State Convention in Baltimore yesterday, twenty-four delegates at large and twenty from each of the Five Congressional Districts were chosen to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Chicago on the 19th of May.

A. S. Mansfield, formerly of the First National Bank of New Orleans was arrested by the United States Marshal in that city yesterday, by order of United States Commissioner Weller, on a charge of complicity in the burning of the steamer Shooting Star, on which $100,000 insurance was collected.

A dispatch from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, 22d, says four men were killed by Indians yesterday. Two were brought in alive, but they were scalped. The Indians attempted to capture J. A. Morrow's stock, but were repulsed by the ranchmen. The Indians are supposed to come from Republican river.

A motion for a new trial was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, by George Dousman and Chris. A. Galbaugh, convicted on Tuesday of affixing false and fraudulent brands to manufactured tobacco.

The shipping merchants of St. Louis contemplate memoralizing Congress to open bayou Manchac, which was closed by Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. It is estimated a quarter of a million dollars will accomplish the work. If this were done steamers navigating the Mississippi river could go direct to Mobile and any point on the Alabama river.

Wine Drinking in Spain.

You may buy as good a bottle of wine for thirty cents in Spain as you would have to pay three or four dollars for in New York. And if you will not give thirty cents for it, you can have as much as you want for little or nothing. Until the railroads were built and transportation made easy and cheap, it was common, when the new vintage came in, to empty the casks that held what was left over of former years. And a church was pointed out to me that was built of mortar made of wine instead of water, there being scarcity of water, in the vicinity but plenty of wine that was was to be thrown away. Sherry wine, which is the sack of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, is the leading wine of Spain, and is made now and here just as wine was made in the times of Hesiod and Isaiah; for in such times as this the people keep on doing things as their ancestors or others did in the same place thousands of years ago. They drink wine as freely as the English drink beer, and as Americans drink rum and water. But they do not get drunk as our people do, and they are not so stupid as the beer drinkers of England are. They are stimulated, of course, and the exhilration is carried to excess sometimes. It is not true to say there is no drunkenness in wine-growing countries, but the best informed men, who had the most abundant opportunities of learning the facts in the case, assured me that intemperance is not common; that it is very rare among the working people of Spain. This is not to be used as an argument in favor of wine raising and wine drinking in America. It would be better indeed for the health of drinking men to drink pure wine than bad whisky, or the vile compounds that are sold as wine in our country. But if wine were as cheap in the United States as in Spain, there would be just as much intemperance in the United States as now. The climate and the strife of such a country as ours furnish causes for the uses of stimulating drinks that do not exist in Italy or Spain; and philanthropists who discuss and legislate on the subject of intemperance without regard to the physical circumstance of a people, are in the same case with the traveler who reckoned his bill without his host. It is well to multiply and fortify wholesome laws to restrain men from evil indulgence, and it is our duty to ply all possible moral agency to reform and save our fellow men, but our duty does not end with legislating and preaching. There are social burdens to be raised from the poor by the voluntary action of the rich, and by the application of the gospel principal of brotherhood, which will so ameliorate the condition of the lowly that they will not be tempted as now by the pressure of weariness, care and woe, to fly to the intoxicating cup for help to bear their load, or to forget that it is on them. But this digression is getting dry, if it is on drinking.—*Letter from Dr Prime.*

Congress.

[From the Pittsburgh Volksblatt.]

The canvass for the Republican nomination is increasing in interest. The adherents of both parties are actively engaged. Still it is very evident to the looker-on that the public sentiment is drifting in favor of Gen. Negley. It is stated in some quarters that he lacks the cunning of ward politicians, and is endeavoring to win the prize without sacrificing his self-respect. or forfeiting the confidence of his moral associates; to balance the shortcomings in the profession he possesses great force of character and the power of concentration. He started out with the ardent friendship of the "Boys in Blue," who represent several thousand voters in the district. There is also the honest desire of the patriotic minded to fulfill literally the professions of the party to honor the soldier of distinction and ability. A large portion of the German and Welsh population have strongly espoused his cause. Indeed General Negley possesses to an eminent degree—through his kind gentlemanly demeanor—the good will and respect of all classes. It is extremely rare in public life to find a strong partisan have so few political enemies. Many of his truest supporters are of those who opposed him before having been won over by the cheerful, manly bearing he exhibited under misrepresentation and defeat. The most significant and influential demonstration yet made towards his nomination is a quiet but earnest movement in the business circles of the city. The principal manufacturers have had the subject under serious discussion, and now conclude to urge his claim, guided by the belief that General Negley has qualifications and special advantages which will contribute to his usefulness as a new member. He is controlled by moral habits, advocates a principle with a fearless determination, has great energy, ambitious zeal, and an intuitive quickness of apprehension. He is intimately acquainted with the natural productions and elements of the labor, skill and commerce of Western Pennsylvania, and has an enviable national reputation, with hosts of friends throughout the country. While these interested motives are turning up in his favor, we take a higher in saying that the Republican party cannot nominate a man who would be more acceptable to all parties, or who would sustain the government with greater fidelity.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS.

Rise and Progress of Steel.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.'S WORKS.

During the recent war, the inventive resources of the country were exhibited in such a remarkable manner as to excite the attention of the civilized world, and especially that of the great European powers, who contemplated the rapid strides in our naval armament and harbor defenses as sometimes incredible and alarming. The boasted naval power of Great Britain seemed to wane before that of the giant of the West, whose iron-clad monitors threatened to blot out the greatest navy of the world as though it was composed of material scarcely stronger than an egg-shell. This, we say, seemed to be the undisguised feeling of the mass of reflective minds in Europe as well at home. But while the easily impressed public was absorbed in the contemplation of the engines of war, a more powerful agent was silently at work, which, under the guidance of intelligent minds, has proved still more powerful in wresting the sceptre of power from the grasp of the British Lion than all the inventions the war gave birth to. Unquestionably the most powerful lever in this peaceful competition is to be found in the manufacture of iron and steel, but more especially in the latter, which exhibits, in a remarkable manner, the enterprise, energy, perseverance and inventive resources of the American people.

The gigantic strides made in the manufacture of American cast-steel within the last nine years, when compared with the gradual development of the trade in Great Britain, is, in itself, sufficient to excite the profound astonishment even of those best informed upon those subjects supposed to embrace everything in the form of national achievements. The census of 1860 shows that there were but seventeen establishments in the United States in which steel was manufactured, the products of which were principally the common varieties of steel. Six of these were located in or near Pittsburgh. Recently several other establishments have been added to the list, which comprises the following firms: Hussey, Wells & Co.; Park, Bro. & Co.; Singer, Nimick & Co.; Anderson, Cook & Co., (formerly Jones, Boyd & Co.;) Reiter & Co.; Coleman, Rahm & Co.; Brown & Co.; Miller, Barr & Parkin. The first on the list may justly be termed the pioneer cast-steel works of America; most of the others are also now engaged in the manufacture of cast-steel.

Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh alone, can justly claim the credit of surmounting the seemingly insuperable difficulties which, for a century at least, cramped the efforts of American cast-steel manufacturers, and left them at the mercy of the experienced establishments of the Old World. A faithful history of the various steps in the progress of the manufacture of American cast-steel could not fail to prove interesting and instructive to the general reader; it is not our intention, however, to dwell upon this subject, but rather to endeavor to convey some idea of the mechanical appliances brought in requisition in the manufacture of cast-steel, the extent and capacity of the various establishments, and the improvements which have enabled our manufacturers to produce an article in every respect equal to the best imported from England.

The manufacture of blister, or converted steel, during the last twenty-five years had attained considerable prominence, but up to 1858 and 1859, the manufacture of cast-steel languished under foreign competition, and seemed liable at any moment to total destruction, never having been attempted as a speciality by parties having at their command sufficient capital and energy to make it a success. It was at this time that Messrs. Hussy, Wells & Co. commenced the erection, in a small way, of what is now their gigantic establishment. This firm began to manufacture cast-steel in April, 1859, with a force of about thirty hands and twelve small furnaces. To-day they employ upwards of three hundred hands, while their furnaces number one hundred and twenty. The works belonging to this establishment occupy several acres, extending midway from Columbia to Mechanic, and from Pike to Etna streets, an area equal to about four of our largest squares. According to the census of 1860, the capital invested in the six establishments interested in the manufacture of blister and cast-steel in Pittsburgh amounted to $1,080,000, while the annual products were valued at $889,000. The sales of Messrs. Hussy, Wells & Co., in 1866, according to the published returns, reached the sum of $840,000. These facts speak volumes (especially when it is borne in mind that from twelve to fifteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of American cast-steel have failed within the last twenty-five years,) and render any estimate of the capital invested in the establishment unnecessary. The sales of the establishment for 1867, despite the depression which affects every branch of manufacturing industry, exhibits a considerable increase over the preceding year, a gratifying evidence that the members of the firm are reaping the reward of their unremitting toil, and patient, unwearying industry and energy.

Upon the occasion of a recent visit to this establishment, the first department we entered was.

THE MELTING ROOM.

The visitor upon entering this department observes a series of iron caps, or covers extending across the entire length of the building, at a distance of about five or ten feet respectively from the flues, or chimneys, which create the draught necessary for the production of the heat required in the melting process. Directly a workman removes one of these covers, and as you obtain a glimpse of the subterranean fire beneath you (the openings of the furnaces being level with the floor) you are reminded of a fire which is commonly located at a far greater distance from the earth's surface. [The highest degree of heat attained in the melting furnaces is rarely above 4,000!] These furnaces are constructed in such a manner as affords sufficient room for the admission of the crucibles in which the cast steel is made. The crucibles are composed of black lead, imported from Ceylon, India, and are of such a size as to enable the workmen to handle them with ease.

The process of melting and carbonizing the metal requires the closest attention and the most exact skill, hence the necessity of employing adepts. When that which was metal has had sufficient time in the opinion of the workman to be transformed into steel, he removes the cover from the furnace, and lifting the crucible from its fiery bed, proceeds cautiously, and with great deliberation, to pour its molten contents into a cast iron flask or mould, the sides of which are held together by an iron ring, and which is placed on the floor beside the furnace. Great care is required in pouring the steel into these moulds to prevent the molten metal from striking against the side, instead of directly upon the bottom of the mould. Should the steel touch the sides of the mould in its downward course, it is liable to "chill." After allowing sufficient time for the mould to cool, the clamp or ring is removed, the mold opened, and its contents thrown out in the form of an ingot, varying from sixteen to tweny inches in length, from four to five inches thick, and weighing from eighty to one hundred and fifty pounds. Another ingot used in the manufacture of homogeneous cast-steel boiler plates, twelve or fifteen inches broad, varying in length and thickness, and weighing from five hundred to one thousand pounds, is made in the same manner. The first mentioned are next taken to the hammers to be shaped into bars for transportation. But four hours are required to transform the pure metal into cast-steel.

THE HAMMERS.

Each of the tilt-hammers in Hussy, Wells & Co.'s establishment, with their mechanical appliances, cannot weigh less than thirty tons. Indeed we think this rather a low estimate. Fancy from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons of iron in motion at one time, and all regulated in its movements with a nicety equal to that of a lady's watch, and the reader can form some idea of the ponderous machinery, and the mathematical precision of the movements necessary to the finish of a cast-steel bar varying in thickness from one quarter of an inch up to eight inches. Each of these ponderous hammers is regulated in its movements by two iron fly-wheels from seven to eight feet in diameter, weighing separately not less than eight tons, which revolve in such a manner as to raise and lower upon their axle a huge wooden beam fourteen feet in length, with a ponderous iron head at its extreme or hammer end, with a precision and regularity which impresses the mind of the visitor with wonder. Directly in front of these Jove-like instruments of power are the coal and coke furnaces, the first for heating, the second for preparing the ingots for the manipulations of the huge hammer and anvil. The foundation for these hammers is a study in itself, being composed of a series of immense timbers, which cross each other alternately, and are firmly bedded in the earth from sixteen to twenty feet beneath the machinery which they sustain, and which, by the way, experience has proved nothing else *can* sustain. All this, however, is hid from the eye of the uninformed visitor. Each hammer is manged by two workmen, the hammer man and his helper. When the ingot is ready for the hammer, the helper with the aid of a swing-hook, transfers the glowing mass from the furnace to the anvil; the hammer is already in motion, and the hammerman is actively engaged the next ten minutes in shaping the ingot into the desired form for the market. At first the uneven mass is gauged by the experienced eye of the hammerman, but as it gradually assumes evenness and uniformity in appearance, a never varying gauge is brought into requisition until the ponderous, never-tiring hammer pounds the bar into a square or octagon rod, which presents the smoothness, evenness, uniformity and regularity of a piece of work turned out of the hands of a skillful machinist. The uniform thickness which our readers may observe in a piece of square or otagon steel, incredible though the statement may appear, is produced by the immense hammers which we have attempted to describe.

A number of steam hammers are also in operation in these works, the smallest of which lifts a hammer weighing six hundred, and the largest a hammer weighing three thousand pounds. Those conversant with the power of a sixteen inch cylinder, with thirty-six inches stroke, will experience little difficulty in demonstrating the fact that the last mentioned is capable of striking a blow equal to the weight of fifteen tons. These steam hammers shape the large shafts and bars, varying from four to eight inches, and are a marvel in themselves.

THE ROLLS

next attracted our attention. The rolling of the cast steel boiler plates for locomotives (a new, but rapidly increasing department of the business,) was a pleasing novelty to us. The large ingots already alluded to, when taken from the heating furnaces, are rolled out into sheets varying from three to five-eights of an inch in thickness, precisely as a sheet of iron is made.*

Two large iron rolls, eight feet long and nearly two feet in diameter, are placed in such a manner as to enable the workmen to elevate or depress the upper roll at his pleasure by means of a screw, to which is attached arms or levers for greater convenience. Workmen with tongs, to hold and guide the plate stand upon either side of these rolls, which moving in one direction, carry the soft steel from the front to the rear repeatedly, until the desired thickness and uniforiiy is obtained. Such a description as we have here given, is, to say the least, scarcely a fair presentment of one of the greatest achievements Pittsburgh can boast of. To see these ponderous rolls with glistening faces awaiting their victim, which is tugged at and wrenched out of the furnace by mere force of brawn, placed on an iron carriage, like a criminal condemned to death, and hurled within the embrace of the silent and grim executioners, which relentlessly crush their thousandth victim with as little compunction as a cobra exhibits in crunching a sparrow. To see their faces brighten and glow over their never ceasing work as their victim passes between their jaws again and again, until finally that which bore a dangerous, fiery, stubborn bulk, presents the appearence of a vanquished antagonist in the last extreme of unresisting helplessness, is a sight, such as we fancy would make Vulcan himself roar with glee. So much for the poetical aspect. Practically, it is something to marvel at, even in this age of iron and steel, when the fact is borne in mind that in this manner a thousand pound ingot of homogeneous cast-steel is rolled into sheets fifteen feet in length, from five to six feet in breadth, and varying from a quarter to five-eighths, of an inch in thickness, at a single heat!

In the same department, we observed round machinery cast-steel, varying from three-eighths to three inches in diameter, rolled into polished shafts, which to all seeming were as perfect as though they had come from the lathe. These last are rolled while the steel is cooling, in order to secure the beautiful polish which instantly arrests and pleases the eye of the observant mechanic. The triangular shaped steel for files is also rolled in the same manner. Anything more even or uniformly regular than the specimens we examined fresh from the rolls, it would be difficult to imagine. We examined a lot of steel in the storeroom, embracing sizes varying from three-sixteenths of an inch up to seven and eight inches in thickness, principally square and round-machine steel. The tool steel manufactured at this establishment, as we have already remarked, is rapidly displacing the best English steel. Pittsburgh tool steel is now in use in every part of the country, but in the West and South-west especially, where the implements of the husbandman are opening up fresh fields of national greatness and true wealth, Pittsburgh tool steel is in great demand. Recently the establishment entered upon the manufacture of teeth for horse rakes. The demand for this article alone would be sufficient to occupy the time and energy of a respectable business establishment.

The machinery of these works is driven by nine large engines (exclusive of those employed in driving the steam hammers,) supplied with steam by nine boilers forty-two inches in diameter and thirty-six feet long. The fuel item alone will be sufficient to excite the wonder of the reader, when he is informed that the daily consumption in this immense establishment of coke and coal is about four thousand bushels, equal to one hundred and forty tons!

It is almost unnecessary to add that everything about these works evinces the most admirable order, system and guidance; every department exhibiting, in the most unmistakable manner, a degree of perfection which will compare favorably with the largest and best known establishments in the old world. Did space and time permit, we might devote a column to the history of this concern passed through in removing the prejudice of the American public ere they could be made to understand that cast-steel could be manufactured in this country equal, if not superior, to any imported article. Now every workshop in the land proclaims the fact with pride. American saws of every description, machinery and tool steel, cast spring steel, car axles, homogeneous sheet steel, table cutlery, fine cutlery, everything in shotr from a plowplate to the finest quality of sword and razor steel, are now rapidly displacing foreign manufactures.

We think the very best pen-knives, razors and fine cutlery in general that we ever examined, both as regards the quality and finish of the steel, and the general finish of the article in detail, were made from steel manufactured in Hussy, Wells & Co.'s woaks, in an establishment now in operation at Beaver Falls, twenty-eight miles below this city on the Ohio river.

The original members of the firm were C. G. Hussy, Thomas M. Howe, James M. Cooper, and C. Wells. Recently C. C. Hussy and C. A. Howe, sons of Messrs. Hussy and Howe, have entered the firm, the members of which, while sparing no pains or expense in the honorable rivalry which has characterized their competition with English manufacturers, are proverbial for their accommodating spirit and thorough acquaintance with everything pertaining to the business which engages their attention.

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*A series of experiments recently made in Prussia demonstrated the fact that the evaporating capacity of a steel boiler is nearly 30 per cent. more than that of an iron boiler. In the experiments alluded to, the shell of the steel boiler was thirty-three per cent. thinner than that of the wrought iron boiler tested. Experiments recently made on a locomotive boiler constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Hussey, Wells & Co.'s steel, proved that the latter is capable of sustaining eight hundred pounds hydrostatic pressure to the square inch! The practical engineer will readily perceive the immense superiority of steel over iron boilers.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

In nearly every department of business connected with the product of our manufactories, trade continues to drag, and falls far behind the usual spring transactions. The hopes indulged in some weeks since, that the opening of navigation, and the wants of consumption would stimulate an active demand for the products of our factories and workshops have not yet been realized. Our rivers are in fine navigable order, and yet trade is reported duller this week than it was last, and indeed business seems again to be gradually settling down towards something approaching stagnation. Many merchants are now under the belief that the present year will be duller than any one since the close of the war. Regardless of commercial values, merchants through the country, and consumers refuse to purchase beyond urgent wants, and these wants are confined to only such amounts as will do for to-day, with no thought of the morrow. There is no accounting for this. The oldest merchants and business men in the city call it a puzzle which they cannot solve.

During the past week the demand for iron and nails has fell off, and to-day the trade doing is very moderate, but prices continue unchanged. The mills are nearly all running. There has been no trade of any consequence the present season done in stoves and grates. The demand is very limited and prices low. The foundries are all in operation. During the past week there has been a slight improvement in the demand for steel. The market is well stocked and prices are low, and to some extent nominal. The copper trade continues dull and unchanged.

There is a moderate trade doing in window glass at low prices—as much as 40 to 55 per cent. being thrown off the card rates, according to the size of sale. The hardware business has not yet aggregated any thing like the usual trade, although prices are lower than they were last year. The demand is principally for shelf goods. At the prices now ruling merchants will have to handle a larger amount of goods to foot up the same sum of money they took in last season. The trade in tin plates, pig tin, zinc, etc., is reported dull, with very little symptoms of improvement. The drug trade has ruled active during the week with a large and satisfactory trade generally reported. The stock of white lead is light with a fair demand, prices have advanced and are firm at quotations.

The Spring Dry Goods trade opened slowly, but now begins to show some signs of activity, as dealers are making their appearance in respectable numbers and sending in orders for fair amounts. Prices rule about the same as reported three weeks ago, although there has been a great many sudden and violent changes in value. Prices have, however, become more settled and are expected to rule as now throughout the balance of the season.

The Boot and Shoe trade continues very dull for the season. Formerly at this season of the year merchants were busy filling orders to late at night, whilst now they are busy only a part of the day.

The Leather trade is rather dull, with the exception of rough leather and harness, which are active at full prices, as are also hides. The trade in foreign fruits and nuts has been very fair, although not near up to the usual spring business.

In goods coming under the head of Manilla, tarred cordage, etc., there has been an unusually active spring trade. The demand for ropes for rafting and for the Western trade has been large, and the manufacturers are perfectly satisfied with the business doing and already done.

For flour and bacon there has been a large demand, and for the latter article prices have been gradually going up. Grains have ruled dull most of the season, but are now more active and higher, especially corn, oats and rye. There is no wheat in store, and the millers have not enough on hand to run their mills a week. Butter is coming in more liberally, and prices are declining. Groceries are steady, with a slight falling off in coffee and sugar. Mackerel are higher and in fair demand. Eggs are a shade higher. Agricultural products are generally quiet and unchanged. There is very little doing in wool, as there appears to be but little remaining in this section of country. Other staple articles not named are without quotable change for some time past.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that during the early part of the past week the market was excited and full prices for all articles were paid, but at the close there was a lull in the market, and prices were lower. This is a natural consequence, and what might be expected from the large exports of the season thus far. Traders have loaded up heavily, with a view of a supply before prices advanced, and they will now hold off until their stock is worked off to some extent before investing further. The trade seems to be healthy, and no fears of permanent declines in prices appear to affect any but weak holders, who are obliged to realize at once. The market closes quiet at quotations below:

Mess pork opened firm at $27, and at this figure it was difficult to buy choice city brands early in the week, but to-day the best offering price is $26 50, and for country 25@50c less. Old mess has been in large demand at $26, the quality being really better than new and the overweight much greater.

Rumps are about exhausted, and no choice can be had under $22@23.

Extra prime is held at $24.

Lard has declined to 17c for city in tierces, and 16¾c for country; keg 17½@18c. There is but little steam lard or grease offering, and prices are so irregular that I cannot give accurate quotations.

Stearine, prime, 16½c.

Lard oil, No. 1, $1 35 ℔ gallon.

Bulk meats have been in large demand, and heavy sales have been made at full prices, but to-day concessions could be had, and city holders are anxious to see a reduction in price, so they may take all the country lots offered at the decline, with a view to a future profit. I quote shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides at 12, 14½, 15 and 15½c, all loose.

Bacon dull at 12¾@13, 15½, 16, 16¾@17c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides; sugar cured hams 19c on the spot, and 20c for next month's delivery: second pickle 18c; plain 17@17½c.

Plate beef $23 00@23 50 and scarce.

Beef hams in fair demand at 19@20c.

Fruit Market.

In New York there is a little more business, but the market is still devoid of anything like activity; prices remain pretty steady and uniform. The sales are 1,500 boxes layer Raisins, in lots, at $3 90; 150 bbls Currants, 11½@12½c; 20@25 casks Turkish Prunes, 11½c; 100 cases, hf and qr bxs, Sardines, 29 and 17½c; 3000 bunches Baracoa Bananas, $2@2 25; 35,000 Baracoa Cocoa Nuts, $40@45 for rough and clean; Sicily Oranges, $4 60 for Sorrento and Palermo, and $4 75@5 25 for Messina; Palermo Lemons, $3 50; Messina do $4; 1800 bxs Layer, 300 do loose Muscatel, and 750 hf do Valencia Raisins, 1000 do, in bond, for export, 100 bbls Currants, 250 do in bond, for export, 25 casks Prunes, 10 cases Citron, 25 do Candied Lemon Peel, 250 hf and qr bxs Sardines, 100 do Brandy Cherries, 1000 boxes Genoa Macaroni, before arrival, and resales of 500 bxs since, 40 bales Princess Alamonds, 80 do Languedoc, 600 bxs Jordan Shelled, 150 bags French Walnuts, 10,000 lbs Pecan Nuts, 25,000 San Blas Cocoa Nuts, and 50 bags old crop Brazil Nuts, on private terms. An invoice of new crop Brazil Nuts has arrived and remains unsold. The market for domestic dried fruits is as follows: Apples continue dull; we quote Southern apples at 5½@6½c; Western do 7½@8c; New York State do, 8@8½c; we note sales of 100 bbls prime State apples at 8½c, and 8,000 lbs Southern at 4½c for green, and 5@6c for prime North. Pared Peaches remain quiet; prime North 20@22c; Eastern Shore 20@22c; Carolina and Georgia 18@20c; Unpeeled qualities are in moderate demand at 8@9c for quarters; 11@11½c for halves. Pitted Cherries 14@15c. Sales of 100 bbls prime Blackberries at 14@14½c. By auction, 2,950 bxs Palermo Oranges sold at $2 10@4 30; and 4,378 do Lemons $2 20@3 25, cash.—*Shipping List.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22.

The extreme and uncomfortable stringency which has existed in the money market, for the past three weeks, is yielding to a much more comfortable condition of things. Money is accumulating in the banks and in the hands of capitalists, who are daily becoming willing to make liberal concessions to borrowers. It is evident that money is gradually on its return from the interior, and all the seaboard cities may naturally expect a steady increase of money and lower rates of interest. All chances for a money panic are past, and there must be a return to ease from this time out. Our local money market is proverbially slow in responding to that of the eastern, when rates are declining, and it may take a week or two to catch up to New York. There is a good deal of discounting by the banks, and what paper they cannot take is generally placed at higher figures.

—The stock market reflects the improvement in money. Governments are in good demand, and investors are buying moderately. The usual investment demand from the interior has been stopped for the last few weeks by the panic, but it is now hopefully recovering. The government list is generally higher, although some sales of bonds are making by the government brokers for Treasury account, as is supposed. The quotations show a further advance to-day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
1881's 6s	112⅞	112⅞	113
1862 5-20s	112	111⅞	112
1864 5-20s	110	110	110⅛
1865 5-20s, old	110⅛	110¼	110¼
1865 5-20s, new	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1867 do	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7-30s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10-40s	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛
Gold	139⅞	139⅛	139⅞

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnis the following quotations for gold and government securities:

Gold, 139⅞; U. S. 6s, 1881, 113; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do 1864, 110¼; do 1865, 110⅜; U. S. 10-40s, 102¾; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 108¼; do 1867, 108⅜; June 7-30s 106¾; July 7-30s, 106¾; May Compounds 1865, 118½.

—Gold is firm and advancing. The closing price was 139⅞.

—The railway stock is bounding upward. Erie went up, carrying the whole list along with it.

—The following table, as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, will show the comparative range of prices for the past week:

April	(16)	(17)	(18)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Fort Wayne	100	100¾	101⅛	101⅞	102	102⅛
Cleveland & Pitts.	83	87	86⅞	80	81⅞	83
Erie	66⅞	67⅝	66⅞	67	69⅞	71⅞
New York Central	111⅝	112½	112⅛	115⅝	119½	122⅛
Reading	87⅞	87	87⅞	86⅞	87⅞	89⅞
Michigan South	85¾	86¾	88	88½	90¼	90⅞
Northwestern	60	60	60	60	61	61
Do. preferred	69	70¾	72	73⅞	74	75
Rock Island	87⅝	87⅞	89	91½	92½	93⅞

—The Michigan Central Railroad earned for the second week in April:

1868	$88,498 83
1867	84,206 27
Increase	$4,292 56

—In Philadelphia, the demand for money at bank is about up to the supply, but as the rule, customers having legitimate business paper are pretty generally accommodated. Money on call on first class collateral is obtainable at about 7 per cent. On miscellaneous stock collateral the rate is sometimes as high as 7½ per cent. Prime commercial paper on the street is quoted at 8@9 per cent discount, and second class bills at 11@12 per cent. There is little urgency manifested by trade borrowers, consequently the market is free from excitement. Among the stock operators money has been a little tight, but with the feeling in the stock market yesterday and rather higher prices for the speculative stocks, relief even in this quarter may be expected.

The sudden change in the money market at the East is accompanied by a restoration of confidence among money-lenders and stock-brokers who are satisfied that prices on the Stock Exchange have touched bottom, and that a steady improvement will henceforth take place, culminating during the summer in the highest prices of the year. The attempt of the stockjobbing panic-mongers, and the sensational press they have used to produce a panic and financial crisis has signally failed of success. Assisted by the tremendous money pressure engineered by the movements of the Treasury Department in "locking-up greenbacks" by sales of gold and non-purchases of seven-thirties, the bears had everything in their favor. The Treasury Department pressure, the bank pressure to prepare for the quarterly statement, and the money-lenders' pressure by the daily calling in of loans, formed an aggregate of powerful bear influences which could not have failed to produce a most disastrous panic, if the business community and Wall street had been in an inflated or weak condition. The severe strain of the last three weeks has demonstrated a strength and wealth of resources among brokers and business men which it is idle to deny. They are incontestable evidence of a sound conservative condition of affairs. They indicate nothing in any sense analogous to affairs in Europe last year, and in 1866, with which well meaning but poorly informed persons have attempted to draw a parallel. As a whole, American railroad property is more free from floating debt, cheaper as an investment, and more promising in regard to receipts and future prosperity than it ever was before. The strength of the stock market throughout the whole of the recent stringency and efforts to create distrust is evidence of the real "hard-pan" market values of railroad property. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has already expended over $30,000,000, and the Central Pacific, which connects it with San Francisco, over $20,000,000. The Union Pacific has completed 550 miles from Omaha westward, and iron and other materials for 200 miles more are upon the ground, and 100 additional miles are ready for the track. A larger force will be employed than before, and 900 miles will be completed this year. In 1870 both lines will be completed with continuous connection between New York and San Francisco. The completion of this route will add materially to the wealth of the whole country from the traffic and profits connected with the commerce of China and the East Indies. It will increase the riches, and money and credit facilities of New York to an extent difficult to overestimate at this day. With this future before capitalists in regard to railroads of the United States, it is folly to talk of any great collapse in the market values of railroad property here or to reason on the matter from anything that has transpired in Europe. Europe is at a stand-still, and its population is emigrating to the United States, while this country is increasing in a greater ratio than it ever did before. We have nothing as yet here on which a Sir Morton Peto or Overend, Gurney & Co. could take root or flourish. These require a European soil, institutions and condition of society.

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the Stock Commission business, at No. 80 Fourth street in Apollo Building. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, Municipal, State or Railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, 1868.

Trade during the week has been only moderately active. Flour, bacon and grain are in fair demand at previous prices. The receipts of leading articles of produce, since our last issue, have been light, except flour, which amounted to 1,168 bbls. The receipts of apples were 20 bbls; cheese 63 boxes; corn 131 sacks; wheat 23 sacks; rye 97 sacks; oats 652 sacks, and butter 16 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales reported of 5 tons pearls at 11c; common soda ash at 4½c, and refined at 5c ℔ lb. all from store.

LIME—Sales of 200 bbls. white lime at $2 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 18@19c; factory at 17c, and Hamburg at 16c ℔ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Choice dried peaches sell at 12½c, and apples at 7@8c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Choice roll commands 48@50c, and prime 45c ℔ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market active, with a large demand. Sales of 17 000 lbs sugar cured hams at 19½c; 12 000 lbs do. canvassed at 20½c; 10,000 lbs shoulders at 14c; 5,000 lbs rib sides at 16c; 3,000 lbs clear sides at 18c; 10 tierces lard at 18½c; dried beef at 23@24c ℔ lb, and mess pork at $28 50 ℔ barrel.

EGGS—Prices are firm at 22@23c ℔ dozen.

LARD OIL—Sales reported of 45 barrels No. 1 extra at $1 48, and 15 barrels No. 2 at $1 20 ℔ gallon, an advance.

POTATOES—Sales of peachblows on cars at $1 35 ℔ bushel. From store Buckeyes at $4@4 25 ℔ barrel and peachblows at $3 75@4 ℔ barrel.

HAY—On the wharf 50 bales sold at $26 and 26 bales at $27 ℔ ton. At the city scales sales of 9 loads loose timothy at $22@30 ℔ ton.

Groceries.

Groceries of all descriptions still continue in very fair demand. We note no changes since our last quotations, except in hard refined Sugars, which are higher and firm at prices quoted. The Fish market is quite active. Mackerel still having an upward tendency.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 37c; in mats, 39c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, choice 26½c; prime, 25c; good, 23c; roasting, 20@21c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17@17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16¼c; B do, 16¼c; extra C, 16¼c; C 15¼c; New Orleans 14½@16c; Demerara 15½@16c; Clarified, 13½@14½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 85c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 60@85c; golden drops, $1 00.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11¼@13c; Rangoon, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Pittsburgh manufactured cider vinegar is quoted at 12½@15c at the works, and in jobbing lots from store at 18@20c ℔ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22; No. 2 Shore $18 00; No. 1 Bay do, $23; No. 2 Bay do, $19; No. 3 large do, $14 50; Lake Herring, $4 00; White Fish, $7 50. Codfish, 6½c ℔ lb.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 80@85c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 26c for full weight; mould candles, ℔ lb, 18c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

SEED—Clover seed is dull at $6 50@6 75 ℔ bushel. Timothy seed sells slowly at $2 50@2 75. Flax seed is in fair demand at $2 50@2 75 ℔ bushel.

SALT—Small jobbing lots may be quoted at $2 00 ℔ barrel.

GRAIN—For rye there is a demand at $1 90 ℔ bush. Oats—sales of 500 bush to arrive, sacks furnished, at 75c ℔ bush; 500 bush on the wharf at 78c, and from store at 80@85c ℔ bush. Prime yellow shelled corn from store and elevator commands $1 00@1 05 ℔ bush. There is very little corn in store. Barley is scarce and commands $2 50 ℔ bush. The receipts of wheat are extremely light, and millers are paying readily for white wheat $2 70, and for red winter $2 60 ℔ bush.

FLOUR—The market was excited and higher. All kinds of spring wheat flour have advanced fully 50c ℔ bbl during the week. Winter wheat brands were not quotably higher until yesterday, when an advance of 25c ℔ bbl was asked, and to-day was held at an advance of 50c. This week's sales have been very large and the stock on hand extremely light, and some of our dealers have been unable to fill orders for some days past. We quote Dayton Snow Flake $13; Jenkins's Lilly $11 75; White River $11 75; Crossett's $11 50, and Emerald $11 ℔ bbl. Medium brands sell at $9 50@10 50 ℔ bbl, and rye flour at $9 50 ℔ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

BUSINESS.—The oil market yesterday exhibited increasing firmness; buyers were more numerous but holders were evidently posted and knew what prices to ask. In regard to refined we have no sales to record; buyers and sellers were too wide apart in their views. The result was we have no operations to note. The Eastern dispatches furnished the following: Philadelphia, P L S to W 24½c; S W 25½c; crude, including packages, advanced to 16½c ℔ gallon. New York, P L S to W 25c, S W 26c; crude, bulk, 12½c. Oil City dispatches reported the market excited; holders asking $3 30 ℔ bbl. The crude receipts were 6,220 bbls.

In our own market a difference of opinion existed between refined buyers and sellers; figures that would have been considered very acceptable a few days since, were refused. In the absence of sales the following is the best offer.

REFINED—Purchasers were offering 29c for S W. for 5,000 bbls, extended from August to December—refused. There were also offers to buy at 28½c for December, but holders preferred the oil to those figures. The advantages of the market are evidently on the side of holders.

CRUDE OIL—Was very firm, at a slight advance over the previous day's prices. We are reported sales to the extent of 8,000 bbls bulk, as follows: 1,000 bbls bulk, April, 9c; 1,000 bbls bulk, seller's option, previous to May 15, 9½c; 1,000 bbls bulk, for all May, seller's option, 9½c; and 5,000 bbls bulk, for all 1868, seller's option, 12c ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

During the past week the market has been dull and for crude the *Commercial List* reports a decline of ½c ℔ gallon, but for refined in bond prices are unchanged. The inquiry is mostly for lots to complete cargoes, there being scarcely any disposition to contract ahead for future deliveries. Sales of 500 bbls crude at 15½c—at which figure it is freely offered; 6,000 bbls do, 47 degrees, in bulk at 11c; but at the close there was little or none offered under 11½@11¾c; 4,000 bbls refined in bond S W at 25c on the spot; 10,000 bbls deliverable the last half of the month at 25c, 25½@25¾c b o; 1,000 bbls S W do at 25¾c b o; 500 bbls P L S to W at 24c; 2,000 bbls S W last half of May at 25½c b o; 1,500 bbls S W last half of June at 26c b o; 1,000 bbls do at 26½c; 1,000 bbls do first half of June at 25¾c b o; 500 bbls S W last half of July at 26¼c b o; 500 bbls do at 26c b o; 2,000 bbls do do on secret terms; 1,000 bbls S W, last half of August, at 28c, b o; 2,000 bbls S W, August to November, at 26½c b o; 2,500 bbls S W, August to December, at 28¼c b o; 4,000 bbls S W, September to December, on private terms; 10,000 gallons S W, in tins, at 30½c; closing to day at 25c on the spot; 25½c b o, all the month; 25½c for May; 26¼c for June; 27c for July; and 27¾c for August; and for small lots at 31@33c. 1,000 bbls Residuum sold at $3 25@3 50 ℔ bbl; and 500 bbls benzine at 15c. Lubricating Oils meet a limited inquiry. Sales of Mount Farm at 30c; Volcanic—at 35@85c; and Longmour at 25@30c.

The receipts during the week were 5,500 bbls crude and 6,870 bbls refined. The exports were 88,564 gallons benzine; 161,773 gallons refined, and 197,287 gallons crude. Total 427,624 gallons. There are now loading for foreign ports, 23 vessels.

NEW YORK.

The receipts of crude continue small, and the market according to the *Shipping List*, closes firm at 12c in bulk. The sales are 4,800 bbls in bulk, in lots at 11½@12c, mostly at the higher price, and 2,500 do in shipping order, on private terms. Refined in bond is only in moderate request, but the market is firm at 25¼@26c for S W, generally held at the latter price; sales 5,600 bbls S W at 25¼@25½c; 600 do June, 26¼c, S O, last half, and 1,000 do June in bulk, 21c. There is a steady demand for oil in tins, and sales have been made recently of 100,000 cases, chiefly at 32@35c. Free is quiet but steady at 33½c for S W. Naptha is active, and sales have been made of 800 bbls crude in bulk at 6c; 1,200 do refined, 8@8½c, in bulk; 500 do in bbls, 14c; 150 do free 19@20c, and 1,000 do in bond, for September, on private terms.

Received since January 1st—

1868	bbls.	1867	bbls.
1868	265,565	1867	282,480

Export since January 1st—

	1868. Galls.	1867. Galls.
From New York	11,627,255	7,666,614
Other Ports	7,288,757	5,666,699
Total	18,916,012	13,333,313
Same time 1866		galls. 15,839,751
1865		3,061,882

Petroleum at Boston.

Dullness and apathy continue to rule in the petroleum market. There is no inclination for transactions, and the business done is almost nothing. Prices are nominal at the range quoted below. At the close there was more business, and the supply of western brands is not so full. Crude is held higher than the ruling quotations. Sales have been light, and the *Bulletin* of Saturday says there is an offish feeling observable on both the buyers and the sellers part. We quote crude petroleum flat at 10½@12c ℔ gallon in bulk, and nominally 18@18½c in barrels. Refined oil in bond is steady and in moderate demand at 24@25c ℔ gallon for western, 24@26c for Boston, and 30c in cans and cases for shipment to Southern latitudes. Free oil is unsettled, and prices have further declined.

Buyers are not disposed to operate unless the tax reduction is fully discounted. Boston brands are not quotable, with business mostly suspended. Naptha is in fair demand at 20@27c ℔ gallon.

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

Since the opening of navigation trade has been fairly active in cordage. There is an unusual large quantity of lumber rafted in the pine regions awaiting a rise in the river, and the demand for rafting rope has been large. The resumption of coal mining has also increased orders, and the demand generally for rope the present season is reported as exceeding the average for several years. The stock of Manilla grass in the country is small, and the increased consumption of Manilla rope—it now being substituted for many purposes where tarred hemp rope was formerly used—has caused prices to rule higher than it would otherwise do. The receipts of Manilla grass between now and June 1 will not exceed 16,000 bales, as only three vessels are on the way, and hence prices are very firm.

The following are the card prices:

Manilla cordage	21½
Do do 12 thread	22
Do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
Do do tarred	21
Do hawser laid oil well rope	21½
Do lath twine, tarred	21
Do bay rope	22
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	19
Do hemp white rope	23@25
Sisal cordage	19
Do cordage, 6 and 9 thread	19
Do stave and leather twine	22
Do tarred lath twine	21
Jute rope, 6 and 9 thread	18
American hemp sash and bell cord	33@40
Do hemp tarred lath twine	20
Do hemp packing	15@25
Sunn hemp, packing	18
Houseline, marline, etc.	26
Spun yarn	20@23
Cotton rope	50@70
Oakum, American and Sunn	11@12
Caulking cotton	20@23
Bed cords, American Hemp and Sisal ℔ doz.	$2 25@4 00
Twines, hemp	30@45
Do cotton	50@75
Do jute	30@35

TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

No. 2, Flax Twine ℔ lb.	33
No. 3, do	45
No. 4, do	38
No. 5, do	45
No. 6, do	50
No. 7, do	53
No. 8, do	55
No. 10, do	65
Wrapping twine	25
Colored broom-sewing twine	45 to 50
Wool twine	25 to 30
Broom-tying twine	35
Carpet chain, plain	25
Do chain colored	30

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

As yet there has been but little lumber received from the pine regions of the Allegheny river—so little that prices are entirely nominal, and not quotable. Several large rafts have passed down to ports below. The ice gorges in the streams where the lumber was rafted prevented them from getting out on the last rise, and we hear of many rafts on the Mahoning left high and dry that will have to be rerafted before coming to market. The quantity of lumber rafted the past winter is large, nearly if not fully up to last season. From yards business is moderately active with but few changes to be noted.

We quote yard prices as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	30 00
Third Common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00@20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	36 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	36 00
Shelving on one side	34 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	36 00
Half inch patent planed	25 00
Half inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	34 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	48 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	
Lath	4 50

MANILA, TARRED CORDAGE, ETC.

OFFCE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

Fulton, Bollman & Co., manufacturers of Manila, Tarred Oakum Twines, &c., report an increased activity in cordage—caused by the general opening of navigation and the large quantity of cordage required to run out the spring lumber. The large quantity of timber now ready to run so soon as condition of the different lumber streams will admit, has caused a large demand for rafting rope, and notwithstanding the dullness in the coal trade, on account of the diggers strike, less coal than usual so far this season has been run, providing but little demand for rope in that line—still the demand for rope this season has rather exceeded the average for several years. The increased consumption of manilla rope, now substituted for many purposes, when previously tarred hemp rope was used, and the supply of manilla grass not keeping pace with this increased consumption, causes the price of Manilla rope to rule higher than it would otherwise do. The stock of Manilla Grass in the country is not large, and only three vessels with some 16,000 bales to arrive between this and the first of July causes quite a firm price:

Manilla Rope	21½
Hawser well boring rope	21½
Tarred Manilla	21
Manilla Lath yarn	21
Manilla bay rope	22
Sisu rope	19½
Russia tarred rope	19
American do	18
Packing yarns	16@20
Oakum	10@12
Wove Twines	16@20

Hemp at Cincinnati.

The high prices obtained in the interior of Kentucky have diminished the shipment to our market. The receipts have been light during the week, scarcely equal to the demand, and full rates have been realized. We quote:

Old undressed Kentucky, per ton	$120@000
New undressed Kentucky, per ton	145@150
New dressed Kentucky, per lb	00@14c

Seeds at Philadelphia.

Clover seed has been dull, and prices have again declined; 1,200 bushels sold in lots at $5 00@5 50 for fair to prime Pennsylvania, and $6 00 ℔ bushel for good to prime western. Timothy is dull; 500 bushels sold at $2 25@2 50 ℔ bushel, according to quality. Flax seed sells on arrival at $2 90 ℔ bushel.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 25, 1868.

Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

Although the business of the week in crude irons has not been large a fair aggregate was done at steady rates.

Our report is but partial. We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

400 tons open grey, deliverable at furnace	$36 00—4 mos
300 tons do., deliverable at furnace	34 50—cash
500 tons do, deliverable at furnace	35 50—4 mos
300 tons do, to arrive	37 50—6 mos
100 tons do., to arrive	37 50—6 mos
300 tons do., to arrive	37 50—6 mos
150 tons medium to arrive	35 75—6 mos
150 tons white and mottled, to arrive	35 00—6 mos
50 tons medium, from yard	37 50—4 mos
50 tons open grey	38 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

200 tons No 3 red short	$37 00—4 mos
80 tons mottled short	35 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	40 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	41 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

100 tons fancy forge	$50 00—4 mos
200 tons good forge	46 00—cash
50 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry	45 00—time
50 tons do do do	47 00—time
40 tons cold No. 1 foundry	66 00—time
50 tons cold No. 1 foundry	47 00—4 mos
40 tons cold strictly No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
100 tons medium foundry	43 00—4 mos
30 tons common close	39 00—cash

Blooms.

10 tons Juniata	92 00—4 mos
20 tons charcoal	90 00—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

The activity in the market noted a week ago has abated considerably, and trade is now reported only moderate. For nails the demand is better than for bar iron. Manufacturers are anticipating a dull trade during the balance of the season. The rivers are in fine boating condition, and for a while there was a rush of orders, but they have fallen off to but few and small in amount. We quote the card rates as follows:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@4¼
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	5@5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5@6½
Round and Square	3¾@4¾
Oval	4½@5
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@5¼
Boiler Iron	5½@6
Tank Iron	6¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¼@4½
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 lbs to the yard	4@4¾
Nail Rods	8½@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¼@6¼

	Amer'n.	Charc'l	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9¾
" " 25 to 26	6	7½	9¾
" " 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d "	5 25
6d and 7d "	5 50
4d and 5d "	5 75
3d "	6 50
2d "	7 50
3d fine "	7 75
2d fine "	8 50
⅜ lining "	9 50
Clinch "	6 75
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	6 00

Barrel Nails—⅝ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1⅛ in, $6 75; 1¼ in, $6 50; 1⅜ in, $6 00; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Casing Nails—75c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1½, $9 00 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½ cents ℔ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The following are the manufacturers' card prices of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, who have reduced their rates very materially:

	Discount off Standard List.
Carriage bolts, full square necked, forged nuts	50 and 10 and 5 net
Tire bolts	50 and 10 and 5 net
Plow bolts	10 and 5 net
Machine and square head bolts	30 and 5 net
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	30 and 5 net
Square and hexagon nuts	¾ cts ℔ lb off net
Washers	¾ cts ℔ lb off net
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more	1 in. diam. 5¼c ℔ lb net ⅞ in. diam. 6c ℔ lb net
Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more	⅝ diam. 9¾c ℔ lb net 9-16 diam. 10½c ℔ lb net ½ diam. 11¼c ℔ lb net
Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of 5 kegs or more	1c ℔ lb over above
Screw hook & eye hinges	⅜ to 1 in diam 12½c ℔ lb net [illegible] diam 13½c ℔ lb net [illegible] diam 14½c ℔ lb net
Screw and strap hinges	8, 10 & 12 in long, 10c ℔ lb net 14 to 36 in long 8½c ℔ lb net
Wagon box strap bolts, in lots of 100 sets or more	80c net, per set 8 bolts
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 00 per doz net
Cast iron washers	4½c ℔ lb net
Thimble skeins	Dis. off list net

Bridge bolts at a small advance over price of bar iron.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The following is the Manufacturers' Price List, subject to the customary discount:

Size. Inside Diam.	Price. Per Ft.	Size. Inside Diam.	Price, Galv. Per Ft.
⅛ inch gas pipe	8	⅛ inch gas pipe	16
¼ do	9	¼ do	18
⅜ do	10	⅜ do	20
½ do	12	½ do	24
¾ do	15	¾ do	30
1 do	22	1 do	44
1¼ do	30	1¼ do	56
1½ do	36	1½ do	75
2 do	48	2 do	1 00
2½ do	80	2½ do	1 50
3 do	1 00	3 do	1 80
3½ do	1 30	4 do	2 50
4 do	1 60	4½ do	3 20
4½ do	2 00		
5 do	2 25		
6 do	3 00		
7 do	4 00		
8 do	7 00		

PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The following are the card rates of Jones & Laughlin, Manufacturers:

Diameter from 3	to 4	inches inclusive, ℔ lb					10 c
do	2½	to 2⅞	do	do	do		10½c
do	1⅞	to 2	do	do	do		11 c
do	1-7-16	to 1⅞	do	do	do		11½c
do	1-3-16	to 1⅜	do	do	do		12 c
do	1	to 1⅛	do	do	do		12 c
do	⅞	to 29-32	do	do	do		15 c
do	9-16	to 11-16	do	do	do		16 c
do	5-16	to ½	do	do	do		19 c

One cent ℔ lb extra for Pump and Piston Rods.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

The trade has been picking up and is now reported pretty active. Prices are without change. We quote the current rates as follows, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best quality refined tool steel	19c
Machinery steel	14c
Cast spring steel	14c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	10½@16c
Cast plow steel	14c
German plow steel	11c

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

The following is the Card Price List of Tools, &c:

One set complete 2⅝ inch joint and slab jar, $350.

One set complete 2⅝ inch joint and link jar, $330.

One set complete 2 inch joint and link jar, $300.

Improved grabs, $2@100; Valve Sockets, $50; Band wheel shaft and flanges, $60 60; Pitman straps, $16 00; Sansom port iron, $15.

IRON.

BOSTON.

The market for pig iron is reported by the *Bulletin* as continuing dull, and, with the prospects of liberal supplies to arrive during the next two months, prices for large lots rule in favor of buyers. Foreign brands are at present in very moderate supply; but consumption is just now at a very low ebb, and manufacturers are inclined to take no more than is wanted for present use. American pig metal, especially of the lower numbers, is also dull and shading off. The market for manufactured iron, in some departments, is rather more active. Seasonable hardware is selling more freely. Bar and sheet are in fair demand. Rails are quite active, and prices have advanced. We quote Scotch pig dull, with further sales of Gartsherrie and other brands No. 1, in small lots for consumption at $42@45 ℔ ton for the various brands. American is quiet and a shade easier, with sales of retail lots at $38@45 ℔ ton for the different numbers. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@60 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firm at quotations, with sales of English and American from store, at $85@90 ℔ ton for common, and $95@100 for refined. Railroad iron is in demand and higher, with large orders for English lately sent abroad, for delivery in New York at different stages of the season, as wanted for use. Prices are very firm at $53 00@53 50 ℔ ton, gold, for English, and $80@82 ℔ ton, currency, for American. Cast steel is selling at 18@23c ℔ lb for English, and 21@23c for American. Boiler plates are selling at 7½c for flanges, 5¾c for C No. 1, and 5¼c ℔ lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is firmer, with sales at full 12c, gold, and 16@17c, currency. English and American do are selling at 6½@10c ℔ lb. Nails are active, and selling at 5¼@5¾c ℔ lb for assorted sizes. Old iron is scarce and firm at $1 45@1 70 ℔ 100 lbs for cast, and $2 00@2 12½ for wrought scrap.

IRONTON, OHIO.

A good feeling exists among holders of metal, and on present rates, says the *Journal*, they show no disposition to make concessions. Sales occasionally occur at quotations but not sufficient transpires in this way to create the slightest appearance of activity. The receipts last week amounted to 384 tons; shipments 200 tons. We quote:

Mill, hot blast	$38 00@40 00
Foundry, hot blast	40 00@42 00
Cold Blast	55 00@60 00

Only one of the bar mills is running. Business does not appear to pick up in the least, except probably in one or two kinds of iron. Rates are steady at 3¾@4¼c.

Nails are very active at $5. Shipments large. The Belfont Furnace has received 3,000 tons of Missouri ore.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market for pig metal presents no new feature, says the *Commercial List*, the receipts and stocks being light, and the demand limited. The difficulty among the laborers has been adjusted, in some instances at an advance of 15 per cent. on the wages realized a month ago. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $38@39; No. 2 at $36@37; and Grey Forge at $34@36. About 500 tons of the latter sold on secret terms. In Scotch pig there is nothing doing and blooms continue excessively dull.

Manufactured iron meets a steady inquiry at previous rates. For English rails large orders have gone forward of late for future delivery, say 20,000 tons, to be laid down in New York, at a cost of about $51@52 in gold. About 5,000 tons American rails, at the works, sold at $75@78. 500 tons old rails sold at $47, and 150 tons old car wheels at $36, cash.

The contract for furnishing the Water Department with water pipe, castings, &c., was awarded to the following parties: 20-inch pipe to W & J F Starr, at 3 8-100c ℔ lb, and castings for the same at 4¾ cents ℔ lb; 20-inch pipe to R D Wood & Co, at 3 10-100 cents ℔ lb; 30-inch pipe to S. Fulton & Co., at 3¼c ℔ lb; castings for same 4¾c; 36-inch pipe to Warren Foundry, N. J., at 3 1-10c ℔ lb; 10, 12 and 16-inch pipe to Camden Rolling Mills, at 3¼c, and castings at 4½c. The whole contract amounts to $241,693 78, which is to be paid out of a loan to be created for the extension of the Warerworks.

Iron and Nails at Cincinnati.

The *Gazette*, of Tuesday, reports very little demand for pig iron, and although prices are not quotably lower, concessions could be obtained on round lots. Malleable iron is steady, but quiet. We quote: Pig—No. 1 charcoal iron at $42@43; No. 2 do $40@41; charcoal mill iron $38@40; stone coal iron at $40@43; Tennessee cold blast $45@48; Missouri do $47; car wheel iron $60 do Heckler brand $63; blooms $100@105 ℔ ton. Scrap iron—wrought 2c ℔ lb; do cast 1¼@1½c; manufactured flat, round and square bar, boiled 4c; do charcoal 5¼c ℔ lb; sheet iron, Nos. 10 to 17, boiled 6¼c; do charcoal 8¼c ℔ lb; horse shoes $6 75 ℔ keg; mule shoes $7 75 ℔ keg; steel, American cast, 17@19c; American cast spring steel 12@15c; imported tool steel 24@25c ℔ lb.

Nails—The *Commercial*, of Tuesday, reports the stock as very much broken, so much that it is difficult to fill orders promptly. The demand has been active at full rates, but there has been no advance.

Metal Market.

Business in New York is reported by the *Iron Age* as moderate, and prices steady. An absence of large orders is generally observable, and buyers for consumption avoid all transactions except for immediate wants. We quote:

Ingot Copper—Sales of nearly a million pounds for export, at 23 to 23¼c. Stocks here not over five and a half millions; home demand exceedingly quiet.

Spelter—Quiet, at 6½ to 6¾c, gold, favorite brands, and 6⅛c, gold, for the cheaper kinds.

Tin—Now held, Straits, at 24½c, gold, and English at 24½c, gold. Demand from consumers limited.

Lead—Dull, at 9 to 9¼c, currency.

Antimony—Quiet, at 16c, currency.

Bismuth—Held at $4, gold, best quality.

Nickel—$1 25 to $2, gold.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

Trade is only moderately active, falling considerably behind the usual spring business. The New York *Shipping List* reports the receipts of Straits pig as large, but the bulk of the imports were sold before arrival. The market, however, is pretty firm, but scarcely so buoyant as last week. The business is very light, confined to a few small lots Straits at 24c; Banca 27½c, and English 24½@24½c, all gold. Plates are quite dull; we notice sales, in lots, of 800@900 boxes assorted Charcoal at $8 25@8 50 for I. C., and 1,000 boxes Avon, Lwyd and Alloway Charcoal, to arrive, at $8 25 for I. C., gold. The shipments from Liverpool in March up to the 25th, were large as compared with last year, being 75,672 boxes to New York, and 26,540 boxes to other ports in the United States, against last year, in March, 44,846 boxes to New York, and 14,651 boxes to other United States ports.

We have no change to note in the Pittsburgh prices, and quote as follows:

I C 10x14	$14 00
I X 10x14	16 50
I XX 10x14	20 75
I C, 12x12	14 00
I X, 12x12	17 00
I C, 14x20	14 50
I X, 14x20	17 50
I XX, 14x20	22 00
C, roofing, 14x20	13 25
I X, roofing, 14x20	16 25
Bar Tin, ℔ lb	41c
Pig Tin, ℔ lb	36@38c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The market for foreign fruits and nuts and canned articles continues very active, as it has been during the whole season. Merchants report a very satisfactory trade. Prices are without material change from those reported two weeks ago. Messina oranges and lemons are higher, with a large demand. Domestic dried fruits are in better demand, and for peaches prices have been looking up. The stock of green apples is fair and quotations unchanged. We quote:

New Layer Raisins, ℔ box	$4 50 to 4 75	doz	$4 00@4 25
New Figs, ℔ lb	18@20c	Peaches, 2 lb cans ℔ doz	$2 75@3 00
Messina Oranges	$6 75@7 75	Blackberries, 2 lb cans	
Messina Lemons	$5 50@6 00	doz	$3 75 to 4 00
Bordeaux Almonds, ℔ lb	48c	Cherries, 2 lb cans, doz	$4 to 4 25
Ivica Almonds, ℔ lb	30@38c	Green Apples, ℔ bbl	$4 00 to 6 00 as to quality
Sicily Almonds, ℔ lb	28@30c		
French Walnuts, ℔ lb	15 to 16c	Peas, 2 lb cans	
Tomatoes, 2 lb c	$2 50	Huckleberries, 2 lb cans ℔ doz	$3 75@4 00
Cocoa Nuts ℔ 100	$7 50@8 50	Corn (Winslow's) 2 lb cans ℔ doz	
Filberts, ℔ lb	16 to 20c		$4 00 to 4 25
Naples Walnuts, ℔ lb	23@25c	Plums (Damson) 2 lb cans ℔ doz	$4 00@4 50
Brazil Nuts, ℔ lb	16 to 18c	Tomatoes, 3 lb cans ℔ doz, firm at	$3 00
Pecans, ℔ lb	16 to 20c	Lima Beans, 2½ lb cans ℔ doz	$4 50
No. 1 Herring, ℔ box	40 to 50c	Pickles, ℔ 100 by the bbl	90c@$1 15
Scaled Herring ℔ box	60 to 80c	Pickles, ℔ quart jars	$4 00@4 25
Strawberries 2 lb cans	$4@4 50	Pickles, ℔ half gallon jars	$6 00@6 50
Pine Apples, 2 lb cans ℔ doz	$4 75	Dried apples	7@8c
Pears, 2 lb cans	$3 50@4 00		
Peaches, 3 lb cans			
Dried peaches	11@12½c		

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

Bright sunshine and pleasant weather have brought the spring trade, and the Wood street jobbers are now in full flow of business, only that buyers purchase with caution, as they retain only too distinct recollection of the ups and downs of prices. However, a fair trade is being done, and if bills are small they can be easier paid. Present prices are firm and dealers have a reasonable degree of assurance that a decline need not be looked for during the next sixty days.

Credits are carefully scrutinized, and wholesale dealers manifest a very commendable wish to sell goods only to responsible parties who will pay promptly. We quote:

SHEETINGS.

Anchor	18½@19	Conewago	18½
Eagle	19	Idaho	
Penn	18½@19	Nonatook	18½

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	14½	Oriental	14
Sprague	14½	Allen	14
Cocheco	14½	Gloucester	14

DELAINES.

Pacific	18 @19	Hamilton	18 @19
Manchester	@19	Armures	20 @22

Market firm.

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

The demand for window glass is fair for the season, and with small stocks manufacturers are firm at previous quotations. Small sales at 40@45 per cent off. Extreme quotations by car load for largest lots 50@55 per cent off list.

We give below the uniform city list:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
8 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

Trade is only moderate, excepting rough leather, harness and hides, which are active at full prices. We quote the current rates as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40@43c	Extra shaved h'r's	46c
Oak sole, middle and light	41@45c	Black bridle ℔ doz	$55@60
Rough oak	38@43c	Fair bridle, ℔ doz	$60@70
Finished calf	$1 30@1 65	Saddlers skirting	44@46c
Waxed upper, ℔ ft	30@35c	Shoe skirting	44@46c
Wax kip	$1@1 25	Red sole B. A.	30@33c
Band leather	40@45c	Red sole Orinoco	28@30c
No. 1 oak harness	44@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ℔ doz	$7 00@8 00

HIDES.

Green salted	13@13½c	Green Calf	15c
Green Butchers'	9@10c	Tanners' oil, bank	75@80c
Dry Flint	20@22c	Tanners' oil, straits	85@90c
Tallow No. 1	11@11½c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	40 75

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

In New York new sheathing is reported steady at 35c, and yellow metal 28c, cash. For ingot there continues some speculative demand, chiefly for future delivery at the prices previously current; the sales are 200,000 lbs Detroit at 23@23¼c; 50,000 lbs for May delivery, 23¼c; 100,000 lbs Portage Lake, for middle of May, 23¼c; 50,000 lbs Baltimore, 22¾c; and 75,000 lbs do, 22¾c.

Our market continus to rule quiet, but steady at previous quotations. Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	36c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	35c
Copper Bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ℔ cent. off	40c

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

We note an advance in white lead, and, with but light stocks, prices rule very firm at the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	14c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	14½c
Fancy brands from	7½@13 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	14c
Orange Mineral	13½@14½c
Pure Red Lead	12 @13c
Paister's Red Lead	10½@11c
Litharge	11½@12½c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12 @14c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½c
Putty	5 @ 5½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The demand is fair. We quote the manufacturers prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1 per doz	$4 00
" " 2 "	2 50
Hurl " 1 "	4 00
" " 2 "	4 00
Braid " 1 "	3 50
" " 2 "	3 50
Round No. 1 per doz	3 50
" " 2 "	3 00
Western Common	2 50
Broom Corn, prime, per ton	250 00
Broom Corn, common, per ton	180@200
Broom handles, per 1000	20@30
Swallow Brooms, per dozen	5 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, April 15, 1868.

The cracker market for the past few weeks has ruled fairly active. There has been a large demand for all kinds of Crackers, but prices have not undergone any change for a month past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	11	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	12	Graham Wafers	12
Soda "	12	Milk Biscuit	12
Oyster "	10½	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	10	Pilot Bread	10@11
Butter "	12	Cracker Meal	12
Sugar "	12½	Almond Nuts	20
Graham "	12	Fancy Crackers	20
Dyspepsia "	11	Tea Cakes Assorted	16
Jumbles	20	French Crackers	30

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ℔ lb	10c	Rosin No. 3, ℔ lb	5c
Variegated Toil't "	18c	Castile, ℔ lb	13c
Palm, "	11c	Sawyer's Barber, ℔ doz	43
Detersive, "	12c	Honey, ℔ doz	75c
German, "	13c	Dip and Mould Candles	16c
Opodeldock, "	15c	Star Candles	20 to 28c
Rosin No. 1, "	8c	Crystaline	22c
Rosin No. 2, "	7c		

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 25, 1868.

Since the speculative demand in February, in our seaboard markets, the markets keep firm, but at the present time there is no demand from outside speculators, the manufacturers alone operating on the old hand to mouth principle. Our market here is bare of wool at this time, and our dealers report very little in the country of the old clip. Our quotations for this market are for fleece from 35 to 50c, as to grade and condition.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 75@	80	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1	10
Union Twist	70@	75	Rough & Ready	95@1	10
Flounders	70@	75	Scotch Snuff	65@	75
Tens	65@	68	Copenh'n Snuff	80@	85
Navy	64@	68	Rappee Snuff	65@	75
Young America	90@1	00	Cut and Dry	20@	28
Diamond Twist	90@1	00			

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

The following are the manufacturers' prices:

Cr. ℔ bdl	40c
Md. ℔ bdl	60c
D. C. ℔ bdl	80c

Rags in good demand at from 4@4¼c, as to quality.

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

X Ale ℔ bbl	$10 00	℔ hf bbl	$5 00
X X Ale "	11 00	"	5 50
India "	12 00	"	6 00
Porter "	11 00	"	5 50

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Coal at Cincinnati and Louisville.

CINCINNATI.

The market has not undergone any change. There is a fair supply at the river, but holders refuse to yield any in prices. Pittsburgh is quoted 12c, and Ohio River 9c ℔ bushel, afloat. The prices delivered to consumers are 16@18c for Ohio River and Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE.

Pittsburgh afloat in barges is quoted at 14@15c, and retailing at 20c ℔ bushel, delivered. Pomeroy to boats, 14c. Up to Saturday the following tows had arrived: The Star, with six barges, containing 60,000 bushels of coal; the Bengal Tiger, with one boat and six barges, containing 90,000 bushels; and the Warner, with six barges and 60,000 bushels of coal; J. S. Neal, 5 barges, containing 50,000 bushels. The Greyhound, with two model barges, containing 36,000 bushels for St. Louis, also arrived.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868.

CATTLE.—The number of cattle on sale during the past week was very small. Such has been the case for some weeks past, but we notice liberal shipments directly through to the Eastern markets. On account of the rates of freight on live stock from Chicago and other Western points to Eastern points, drovers report it to their advantage to buy in the West and ship through, without stopping, as formerly, at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad stock yards and making sales. On account of railroad competition, the tariff of rates from Chicago through to New York is very little more than is now charged from Chicago to Pittsburgh. Drovers by purchasing West and shipping through, save most of the freight tariff now charged between here and New York. Such will continue to be the case until the Connellsville Railroad is completed, and a competition line with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad thus opened. The extreme prices for cattle this week were $5 50@9 20 ℔ cwt. As usual the inquiry was for the better qualities. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

April 9	136	$6 60@7 55
April 16	93	6 00@8 75
April 22	144	5 50@9 20

The above shows an increase in sales this week of 51 head.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied with stock this week, but unfortunately for holders the larger portion of them were of an inferior description and not wanted. Of the sales reported 1,165 head were disposed of—sellers refusing to furnish the figures. The extreme rates were $3 50@7 00 ℔ cwt. The operations for the past three weeks were:

April 9	10,283	$5 55@8 25
April 16	9,972	6 00@8 00
April 23	6,882	3 50@7 00

The above shows a falling off in sales for the past week of 3 090 head.

HOGS—The market was well supplied this week, whilst the sales were the largest we have reported for a long time. Former prices were steadily maintained. The principle operations were on eastern account. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

April 9	5,433	$7 00@10 50
April 16	4,881	8 50@10 50
April 23	6,332	8 00@10 50

The above exhibits an increase in sales for the week of 1,451 head.

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	W't.	Price.
Alex Cochran	Holcomb & H.	117	9,800	$5 89
Hedges & Taylor	M Brant	218	20,650	5 75
M Wilson	J N Pidcock	290	25,950	6 25
M Wilson	J N Pidcock	167	13,090	6 25
Holmes, L & Co.	C Pierce	180	15,675	5 75
Holmes, L & Co.	C Pierce, wool	187	15,815	7 87
Hedges & Taylor	C Pierce, wool	180	13,750	4 00
J Bradfield	C Pierce	226	18,350	6 25
Holmes, L & Co.	R Cristrell	185	16,040	7 00
Hedges & Taylor	J Juvinall	73	5,660	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	J McCurdy	28	2,225	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	W Copeland	103	8,050	6 00
Smith & T.	G Warner	25	1,900	6 25
B Johnson	A Graff	99	8,450	6 00
B Johnson	A Graff	163 av.	83	5 50
Holmes, L & Co.	A. Dietrich	184	15,575	5 75
Holmes, L & Co.	A. Dietrich	180	15,575	6 40
Holmes, L & Co.	A. Dietrich	151	13,125	6 40
Holmes, L & Co.	A. Dietrich	327	25,730	6 25
D. Sherrick	Aull & Myers	172	13,200	6 62
Smith & T.	Aull & Myers	93	6,800 ℔hd	2 40
Hedges & T.	Aull & Myers	104	8,300	5 60
Hedges & T.	Aull & Myers	60	3,880	4 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Aull & Myers	146	10,975	5 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Aull & Myers	182	16,015	6 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Aull & Myers	31	2,875	7 05
Hedges & T.	H. Voorhees	202	16,550	6 00
C. Campbell	H. Voorhees	216	17,280	5 50
C. Campbell	H. Voorhees	97	8,090	6 40
Smith & T.	S. Pancoast	190	15,325	6 25
J. Winning	S. Pancoastr	103	8,375	5 25
R. Elliott	S. Pancoast	89	8,775	5 00
Crawford & H.	M. Dawson	230	19,175	5 37
G. Dall	J. Raule	206	16,615	3 50
Smith & T.	J. Crow	179	13,400	5 00
Smith & T.	D. Crowel	63	4,860	5 00

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS ℔ CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Scott & Martin	Crouse & Co.	85	15,475	$10 12
Scott & Martin	Crouse & Co.	131	40,450	10 75
J Haskett	Crouse & Co.	83	12,200	9 00
L F Jones	Crouse & Co.	41	7,050	9 00
J C Stewart	Crouse & Co.	73	18,820	9 40
H H Crop	Crouse & Co.	115	20,876	9 35
Hedges & T.	Crouse & Co.	79	12,575	9 25
J M Taine	Crouse & Co.	62	9,800	9 25
S Everett	Crouse & Co.	62	12,200	9 25
Myers & N.	Crouse & Co.	58	11,675	9 75
Hedges & T.	Crouse & Co.	61	17,675	8 62
Hedges & T.	Crouse & Co.	100	19,265	9 40
Jerrets & Bro.	Crouse & Co	198	31,400	9 40
Jerrett & Bro.	Crouse & Co	123	23,740	10 50
R A Thompson	Crouse & Co	112	24,500	10 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Crouse & Co	91	10,600	8 63
Hedges & T.	Singer & Im.	59	9,400	10 25
Hedges & T.	Singer & Im.	72	11,725	10 25
Crouse & T.	Singer & Im.	41	6,725	9 75
J N Pidcock	Singer & Im.	24	3,175	10 50
W M Tildon	Singer & Im.	106	22,225	10 62
Montgomery & Co.	Singer & Im.	65	13,600	10 75
Crouse, E & Co.	Emerick & Co	45	7,600	8 75
Crouse, E & Co.	J N Pidcock	62	5,250	8 75
J McKee	J N Pidcock	41	5,825	8 50
Hedges & T.	E Smith	26	3,825	8 25
Crouse, E & Co.	E Smith	21	2,710	8 25
M Johnson	E Smith	273	29,025	8 00
T Robinson	E Smith	150	24,178	8 50
Crouse, E & Co.	E Smith	59	8,325	8 60
A W Condling	E Smith	110	22,600	8 60
Hedges & T.	E Smith	71	10,725	8 15
Holmes, L & Co.	E Smith	105	20,325	9 25
Messenger, G&C	C M Keys	117	22,375	8 75
S W Allerton	C M Keys	127	23,000	10 25
Messenger, G&C	C M Keys	121	23,000	10 00
T. Robinson	Messenger	32	5,775	8 75
A. W. Conklin	Messenger	236	47,555	8 75
A. W. Conklin	Messenger	122	22,975	8 75
W Blackwood	Messenger	32	5,990	8 75
M Cornell	Messenger	48	10,976	9 00
Croner E. & Co.	Messenger	69	8,360	9 10
A. J. Bateman	Messenger	138	24,900	9 00
A Moore	Messenger	49	10,000	9 00
J. W. Evans	Messenger	45	10,000	9 00
Messenger & Co	Gilchrist	117	25,475	10 00
Woodw..th	Gilchrist	577 aver.	275	10 00
Gilchrist	Gilchrist	56	15,000	10 50
Gilchrist	Gilchrist	55	12,300	10 25
Gilchrist	Gilchrist	45	10,200	10 50

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co.	Bruce & P.	18	15,600	$6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	G Rowman	4	4,400	6 87
Holmes, L & Co.	W H Taylor	8	8,700	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Aull	20	14,875	5 50
Holmes, L & Co.	J Aull	2	3,000	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Aull	25	19,975	5 50
Smith & T.	Miller	1	1,040	9 00
Smith & T.	T Steinhart	2	2,080	9 00
Donley	P Klemens	46	60,725	9 20
M Cornall	A Ros & B	18	20,150	8 30

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, April 23, 1868.

CATTLE.—The market was liberally supplied with cattle. The demand, however, was restricted to the actual wants of the retail trade, and the market in consequence was a dull one, but the prices were fully sustained. The offerings, generally speaking, were of a good quality and commanded fair prices. The principal offerings were prime western steers. The butchers were not disposed to purchase beyond their immediate wants, but prices were firm at quotations and helped to get the market through without help. Drovers, on the other hand, say there is very little money in cattle at the present rates. The sales of cattle for the past three weeks were as follows:

April 9	716	$5 00@9 75
April 16	542	5 00@9 50
April 23	536	5 00@9 00

SHEEP.—There was a liberal supply of sheep on the market and the result was a dull market, and lower prices.

Clipped Sheep are beginning to come in pretty freely, and dealers are anticipating a decline, as the supply will in all probability be in excess of the demand. Among the sales we are quoted the following:

Starkey & Bros. sold 20 head at $4 50@5 ℔ head.

Aull & Myers sold 140 head of very common wooled sheep to J. McAllister, for $4 50 ℔ cwt; also, 40 head prime wooled sheep to Richardson, averaging 100 lbs, at $8 25 ℔ cwt; 30 head of prime at $8 25; 11 head do at $8, and retailed 30 head at $7@7 25.

Adam Eckert sold 70 head at $6@7 50 ℔ cwt.

E. Katz had 63 head prime Ohio sheep, and sold a portion at $6 50@7 50 ℔ cwt.

H. Ackley purchased 20 head of fat sheep at $7 50 ℔ cwt.

Rynn & Davis bought 86 head, half wooled and half clipped, at $6 10 ℔ cwt; 24 head wooled at $7. Also, 20 head, very common, at $5 25 ℔ cwt. The same firm reports having retailed at least 300 head at $4@7 for clipped, and $6@7 50 for wooled.

HOGS—Being out of season, the market was quiet with only a retail demand. The entire sales of the week did not exceed 200 head, in lots, at a variety of prices, ranging from $7 62 up to $11 00 ℔ cwt. according to quality and condition.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Kraus & Haas report sales of 54 head of Chicago cattle at $8 00@9 00 ℔ cwt.

N. Carr reports sales of 20 head prime Chicago steers at $8 75@9 25 ℔ cwt.

Hedges & Taylor report sales of 50 head in lots at $7 50@8 00@9 00 ℔ cwt.

Emerick & Co. report sales of 18 head of mixed Ohio cows, heifers and steers at $5 00@9 75 ℔ cwt.

Dolan & Kerwin report sales of 49 head, as follows: 15 head extra Western steers at $9 25; 17 head do prime at $8 80, and 17 head at $8 50@9 25 ℔ cwt.

L. Shamburg reports sales of 16 head of Ohio cattle at $6 50@7 75 ℔ cwt.

Marks & Trauerman report sales of 70 head of prime Western cattle at $8 25@9 50 ℔ cwt.

Greenwald & Kahn report sales of 70 head prime to extra Chicago steers at $8 00@9 70 ℔ cwt.

James McAllister reports sales of 17 head extra Chicago stee.s at $9 00@9 50 ℔ cwt.

Hazelwood & Blackstock report sales of 34 head at $8 00@9 75 ℔ cwt.

Myers & Needy report having retailed 80 head of Chicago cattle at $8 00@9 25, and 2 oxen at $9 50 ℔ cwt.

Hartman & Shamburg retailed 37 head Chicago cattle at $8 25@9 50 ℔ cwt.

I. Rotchilds report sales of 25 head Chicago cattle at $8 00@9 50 ℔ cwt.

M Verner reports sales of 36 head of Chicago cattle at $7 75@9 00 ℔ cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—During the past week the market has been liberally supplied, and the quality of stock was much better, The attendance of buyers was large, and holders realized an advance of 15@25c ℔ hundred on choice stock. Common descriptions as heretofore were, to a great extent, neglected, but owing to the comparatively light supply of such in the market, sellers were generally enabled to realize, without submitting to any considerable decline. Shippers have been by far the largest operators, nearly three-fourths of the entire receipts going into their hands.

Fat smooth steers from 1,200 to 1,450 lbs. have met with a reasonably active inquiry on New York, Boston and Albany account at $8 25@8 75, with one or two sales at a slight advance on these figures. Fair to good second class steers from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs have been in demand for such points as Buffalo, Cleveland Pittsburgh and Detroit at a range of $7@8. The movement on local account has been but moderately active, though the prices realized have been more satisfactory to sellers, than on the closing days of last week. Stockers have been sought after to some extent at about previous rates; prices ranging all the way from $4 75@5 50 for common lots, averaging from 650 to 800 lbs, to $6 00@6 50 for smooth thriftish steers of from 850 to 1,000 lbs average. The inquiry for new milch cows continues fair, and prices are well sustained at $30@70 per head; according to quality.

The arrivals embraced some 300 head of the Alexander cattle, which were forwarded East in first hands, and to this number may be added 1,000 head, shipped on owners' account, making a total of 1,300, which did not change hands here. On Saturday there was little doing, but the feeling developed was firm, and the market may be quoted steady at the following range:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 lbs and upwards	$8 50@8 75
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. at	7 50@8 25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs. at	6 50@7 25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 900@1,000 lbs, at	5 00@6 25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,000 lbs. at	4 75@6 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 50@4 50

HOGS—There has been a steady fair demand for live hogs the past week, and a healthy, firm feeling has pervaded the market throughout. The receipts have been moderate, and each day's arrivals have been readily absorbed at prices fully up to those current last week. The quality of the offerings, though by no means satisfactory, was perhaps fully up to the average for the past six weeks, and embraced not a few car loads that were strictly prime. The highest price realized was for a lot of 47 head averaging 311 lbs, off cars. They were sold by Strader & Cooley, at $10 25 ℔ 100 lbs. The bulk of the sales were reported in favor of New York and Philadelphia, though there were buyers in attendance from other points, operating in a small way.

On Saturday the market was active to the full extent of the offerings, all finding quick sale at full prices. We quote good to choice smooth fat hogs, averaging 200 lbs and over, at $9 25@9 75; fair to good even lots at $8 75@9 00; and common to fair light good at $7 50@8 50.

Sheep—The receipts during the week were 7,624 head, and the shipments 7,853 head. The market has ruled fairly active on eastern account and prices have ruled steady and uniform. Good to extra fat heavy mutton qualities have met with ready sale at $9@7. Common to fair have brought from $4 00@5 50. The market closed steady, with all sold.

LOUISVILLE.

At the Bourbon House the market during the past week has been well supplied with cattle of the common and medium grades, and closed dull, with prices 25c lower on all qualities except good and choice, which are in demand and prices firm. Sales range from 4½@5½c for common; 6@6½c for fair; 7@7½c for good, and 8@8½c for strictly prime. Hogs were in fair demand at 9½@10c for heavy well fatted; 8¾@9¼c for fair, and 7@8c for light. At the Shelby House yards the cattle market was firm and active, with a steady demand for shipping and butcher cattle at 7@8½c for good to choice; 12 head weighing 17,850 lbs sold here the present week at 8½c; 5, do weighing 5,695 lbs at 8c. Medium we quote at 6@6¾c; fair 5@5¾c; rough and inferior dull at 3@4½c. In hogs there was a good market; corn fed heavy average 9½@10c; heavy slop and still fed 9@9½c; light weights 8@9c, and shoats 7@7½c. For sheep there was a brisk demand, yet prices range a shade lower than the previous week. Best grades, 100 lbs weight, 6½c; good butcher sheep 5½@6c; common $3@3 25 ℔ head. At the Southern Stock Yards the cattle market has been well supplied and trade has been somewhat depressed under the influence of reports of a decline in the Eastern markets. We quote common and inferior at 4@5½c; fair to good at 6@7c, and prime butcher steers and shippers from 7 to 8c gross.

Mules—The mule market is about over for this season. One car load of 18 head of broke mules, about 14½ hands average and in good order, were sold at $145 ℔ head. No retail demand for common stock. Some inquiry for good horses and a few sold at prices ranging from $120 to $160 ℔ head.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—For beeves the demand is not so brisk as usual, owing to the inclement weather, and the markets are weak for common, which in some cases sold ½c below last week's prices. Receipts 5,489. Quotations—Inferior to ordinary 14½@17c; fair to prime 17½@19c; extra 19½@19¾c; average quality of cattle fair.

Sheep and lambs ruled heavy during the past week, and prices have fallen off about 1c. To-day the supply was quite large, the demand light, and prices were weaker for prime stock, the offerings being mainly of common. Receipts 17,837. Quotations—Wool sheep 6½@9½c; sheared sheep 6@8c, the latter an outside price. The market closed heavy at quotations.

Swine in fair demand and firmer; receipts 13,544. Quotations—Light to common $8 50@9 62½; fair to good $9 50@10 00; heavy corn fed $10 25@10 50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Beeves very dull; no material change in prices; sales 1,000 head at at 10½@11½c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 9@10c for fair to good, and 6@8c gross for common. Sheep lower; sales 8,000 at 6@6½c for clipped, and 7½@8½c for wool sheep. Hogs dull; sales 3,500 at $13 50@15 ℔ cwt, net.

Foreign Iron and Metal Trade.

From the Circular of Belding, Keith & Co., dated London, April 4th, we take the following extracts in regard to the iron and metal trade:

Iron—At the preliminary meeting of the masters held last week, the long pending question of wages in South Staffordshire has at length been decided by a reduction of ten per cent., the fixed price of iron being at the same time reduced ten shillings per ton; this really only effects the price of special brands, as all other iron has long since been sold much under "list price," second class makers having been compelled to sell at almost nominal rates to keep their mills going and to compete with other parts of the country where the scale of wages some time previously had been made to correspond more to the price of the manufactured article. It is much to be regretted that the present reduction had not taken place at the commencement of the year, as buyers are again unsettled as to what really is the state of the market; we are inclined, however, to think, so soon as it is understood, that with the exception of the leading brands, it is only wages and not prices that is reduced, we shall have a firmer tone, and orders will be more plentiful; meantime Wales and the North both report a great improvement, more especially for rails, which have advanced fully 10s per ton, and with a heavy demand still in the market. Swedish iron is more inquired for, but buyers are not inclined to give the prices that ruled last season, so that but little business has yet resulted.

Copper—The fortnight's business has fully sustained the advanced prices. In fine foreign a further rise has been established, and the looked for demand for exportation of English has been realized in a small degree. The improvement in the India markets and exchange from thence being now above par, lead to the belief that we shall soon have more orders, so that there is no pressure of sales of any description. The shipments advised from Chile are the usual fortnight's average only, and altogether the tone of the market is towards a higher range of prices than has ruled for some time past.

Tin—At the sale of Banca in Holland, on the 31st of March, only 10,000 slabs out of the 51,000 offered were disposed of, and these at prices which equal £96 in warehouse here, showing an advance of £2, notwithstanding which the Dutch Trading Company have, it is believed, decided to withdraw the remaining 41,000 slabs till the autumn sales. This measure will stiffen prices here considerably, both for English and Straits. Already the latter has found buyers at £92, and yet higher prices will, we expect, be now obtained.

Tin Plates—There is still a good demand for plates. American orders have again been more freely offered, and prices are very firm.

Spelter—Business is only limited; the price of sheet zinc has been advanced £2 ℔ ton; but this has failed to produce any activity in the spelter market.

Lead—Prices are very firm and trade is good.

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe market is reported firm and the demand for all seasonable goods continues active at full prices. Light sewed and pegged work for men's wear, is sold close up to and in many cases ahead of production. Lasting and serge goods are still called for and Lynn makers have all they can do to fill orders, taken at their own prices. Current shipments to the West and interior are large. Dealers have mostly exhausted the stocks laid in at an early period of the season, and, with a better consumptive demand than was anticipated, are now hurrying up manufacturers, who are rather behindhand on some of their orders.

In heavy goods there is a gradual improvement. At the beginning of the season there was a little accumulation this way, particularly in heavy wax brogans, which tended to depress the market. This overstock has been mostly worked off, though at prices which afforded no margin to manufacturers. The advancing cost of leather has also been a serious drawback to this branch of trade.

The leather market is very firm, with a steady demand from manufacturers, who are now cutting up more stock than at any previous period of the season. All desirable grades of both rough and finished upper leather are sold close up, and receipts from the tanneries barely suffice to balance the current consumption. Sole leather is in fair demand, but the supply is more liberal than of upper, and prices, though steady, are relatively low, with very little margin on buying.

Hemlock sole is in steady demand and firm, with sales at 26@28c, the outside rate for choice medium weight Buenos Ayres; oak do is selling at a range of 37@40c for light, and 42@47 for crop. Rough upper is in good demand, and at full prices. Slaughter in the rough is selling at a range of 32@35c for common, and 38@43c for light tannage suitable for buff and grain finish; oak do is firm, with sales at 37@42c. Rough calfskins are firm but quiet, with sales at a range of 55@60c; finished do are selling at a range of 95c@$1 35, as to quality and weight. Finished leather is in good demand, and choice grades of wax, buff and kip are scarce, and tending up. We quote sales of wax at a range of 24@26c, as to grade; kip is selling at 23@28c; grain 25@28c for heavy, and 20@25c for light; pebbled 20@24c; buff 22@26c; enamelled 20@24c; patent 20@26c; per foot, splits, 30@35c ℔ lb for common; 40@50c for slaughter, and 48@60c for African. Harness leather is selling at 37@40c ℔ lb for country, and 40@45c for Boston tannages, including both hemlock and oak.

Hops.

In New York the market is reported quiet but steady, including American at 10@55c for new; older growths 5@25c, and foreign 20@50c ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New York State common to fair 10@20c; good to prime 25@35c; choice to fancy 45@50c; Eastern common to fair 10@20c; prime to choice 35@50c. Wisconsins common to fancy 30@55c; Michigan—Yearlings of all grades 10@25c; old olds 5@15c. Foreign—Canadians 15@30c; Bavarians 30@40c; Belgians 20@25c ℔ lb.

Mr. Emmet Wells, in noticing the business of the past week, says holders continue to press sales, and in many instances are compelled to grant material concessions in order to effect sales. Under the legitimate demand from consumers, however, the quotations correspond with the prices realized. The question is often asked as to why there should be so wide a difference between the value of low and fancy grades of State and Eastern hops—viz: 40c ℔ lb—while in Wisconsin the difference is only 25c ℔ lb between the poorest and best. The question in point is well understood by practical growers, and solves itself simply by the fact that the common hops of this State and the East, as well as those of Michigan, having been infested by the insect, has brought about disease and mould, by which the lupolin or resinous properties of the hop has been to a great extent destroyed. Wisconsin hops, having thus far escaped the evils of the insect, retain more of the lupolin, besides preserving their natural bright color and desirable flavor, all of which give them more value and bring their use more in favor. Furthermore, growers of this State, most of whom have been unable during the past few years to produce prime hops, for the reasons above stated, have become careless in picking, and as the introduction of all foreign substances, such as leaves and stems, tend to destroy the rich flavor and aroma of the hop, it becomes evident that neglect on the part of the grower to guard against these evils, only serves to bring about a deteration and lessen the value of his produce. Imports into New York this week—From Breman, 21 bales; from London, 5 bales; from Canada, 10 bales—total, 36 bales.

More Coal Departures.

The towboats are taking their departure as fast as they can get ready. Since our last six towboats, towing out forty-four barges containing 484,000 bushels of coal, have left. At least one million of bushels have already left. Other boats are preparing to follow:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Coal Valley, 8 barges	90,000
Whale, 7 barges	80,000
Total	170,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Samson, 9 barges	100,000
S. Roberts, 6 barges	54,000
Tom Rees, 7 barges	80,000
Fred. Wilson, 7 barges	80,000
Total	314,000

Hat Sale.

At the trade sale of James H. Prentice at his warehouse in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday last, 350 cases sold, being sold per dozen, by the case at the following range of prices: Wool hats—Men's plain $4 50@10; men's fancy $9 75@15 75; youths' fancy $7 25@11 25; boys' plain $4 25@5; children's plain and fancy $7@7 25. Cassimere—Men's plain $15@22 50; men's fancy $17@24; black beaver and belly nutria $19@27 50; black, brown and otter brush $34 75@39.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1868.

FLOUR—Fairly active; the inquiry is chiefly for low grades and choice brands; sales at $9 25@11 for spring extra.

WHEAT—Demand light, chiefly on speculative account, and 1@1½c lower; sales of No. 1 at $2 15@2 16, and No. 2 at $2@2 02½, closing firm for No. 2 at $2 01.

CORN—Dull and ⅛@¼c lower; sales of No 1 at 86@86½c; No. 2 at 84c; new at 83½@84½c, and rejected at 82c, closing at 84@84½c for new.

OATS—In fair demand and ¼@½c lower; sales at 62¾@64c for regular and fresh receipts, closing steady at 62¾@63c for regular.

BARLEY—Dull; sales of No. 2 in store at $2 30, and sample lots at $2 10@2 35.

PROVISIONS—Holders firmer; sales of mess pork at $27 cash and buyer the month. Lard firmer and quiet at 17½c for city and 17c for country kettle. Rump pork steady at $22; extra prime $21. Dry salted shoulders 11¾c.

LIVE HOGS—In large supply and 15@25c lower on all grades; sales at $8 20@8 60 for light and inferior grades; $8 75@9 for medium to fair, and $9 25@9 50 for good to choice.

BEEF CATTLE—Owing to large offerings, the market weakened and declined 10@15c; sales at $7 25@7 85 for medium to fair, and $8@8 75 for good to choice beeves.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Dry Goods—The weather is fine and warm, but as yet there is no perceptible influence on the state of the market, which continues dull enough, for cotton goods particularly. Prices are consequently a little lower. Heavy brown sheetings of all standard makes have been reduced this afternoon 1c ℔ yard. The Merrimac prints have also been reduced to 13½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton quiet and firm at 31c; receipts 405 bales; exports 255 bales. Flour dull; superfine $8 00. Pork $27 50@28 00. Bacon weaker; clear sides 17¾@18c; shoulders 13@13½c; bulk meats in light demand; clear sides 15¾@16c; shoulders 12½c. Lard 18@18½c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats 78@80c. Bran firm at $33 00. Corn meal $4 40@4 60. Eggs 18@20c. Butter 55c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 22.—Flour in good demand for spring; sales 750 bbls city ground $12 50, and 200 do amber Ohio at $12. Rye nominal. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn quiet at 85c; for western to arrive 94c. Oats—market bare. Rye ditto. Barley steady. Pork—asking $28 at the close. Lard firm at 18@18½c. Seed dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Cloverseed $5 for Ohio. Petroleum held firmly, crude 16½c, refined 25½c. Flour in good demand; extra family $10 50@12 50. Wheat in good demand; red $3; Kentucky white $3 25. Rye firm at $2. Corn in fair demand; sales 5,000 bush yellow at $1 24@1 25, mixed Western $1 23@1 24. Oats dull at $1 03@5c. Provisions unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet and firm; choice Wisconsin and Iowa $9 62@10 25; medium $9 25@9 50; common $8 75@9. Wheat unsettled at $2 13 for No. 1 summer receipts; $2 01½@2 02 for No. 2. Oats firm at 63c for No. 1; 62c for No. 2. Corn dull at 84c for new shelled.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 22.—Flour rather less active, but steady; choice superior $13 00@13 25; choice amber $12. Wheat a shade weaker under the influence of New York report; holders ask $2 98 for No. 1 white; No. 2 sold at $2 72.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton quiet and little doing; middlings 31c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 626 bales.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 139⅞@139⅞.

NEW YORK, April 23—P. M.

MONEY

Easier to-day than for a long time past. Call loans were made early in the day at 7 per cent., but towards the close 6 per cent was the general rate. Prime discounts 7@8 per cent.

STERLING

Firm at 110@110¼ for prime bills.

GOLD

Firmer, opened at 139¼, touched 140¼, and closed at 139⅞@139⅞. The advance was occasioned by the growing belief that the President will be deposed. Export to-day $310,600.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and ¼@⅛ higher, closing strong. There were some heavy purchases of 7-30s by German bankers, based on the rumor that McCulloch will issue the balance of the 10-40 bonds in exchange for 7-30s. Henry Clews & Co. furnish the annexed 4:30 prices: Coupons '81, 113@113⅛; do '62, 112⅛@112¼; do 64, 110⅛@110¼; do '65, 110¼@110⅜; do new, 108⅛@108⅜; do '67, 108⅜@108¼; 10-40's, 102⅛@102⅞; 7-30's, 106⅜@106⅞.

STOCKS

Active and buoyant during the day, on the entire list, with a marked advance, closing strong though a trifle under the highest point of the day. The short interest is quite large, especially in New York Central, which continues in active borrowing demand.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 48¾@49; Cumberland 31@33; Adams Express 64⅞@65; Wells, Fargo & Co. 29; American 64⅛@64½; United States, 64⅞@65; Merchants' Union 32@33¼; Quicksilver, 26½@27; Mariposa preferred, 11⅛@11½; Pacific Mail, 93@93¼; Atlantic Mail, 3@31; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛@37¼; New York Central, 121⅞@122; Erie, 71⅞; do preferred, 73@75; Hudson, 136; Harlem, 120; Reading, 89⅞@89¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 31⅛@31⅞; Wabash, 50¼@51; St. Paul, 63@64; preferred, 76½@76⅞; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 80¼@80½; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 62⅜@83¼; Toledo, 104⅞@105; Rock Island, 93⅞@94; Northwestern, 62; preferred, 74⅛@74¼; Ft. Wayne, 102½@102¾; Harford and Erie, 14¼@14½; Cleveland and Ashtabula, 100⅜; Terre Haute preferred, 68; Missouris, 87¼.

MINING SHARES.

Market dull. Gregory $2 52@2 60; Smith & Parmlee $2 20.

RECEIPTS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $1,331,884; payments, $652,555; balance $105,567,410.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer: sales 4,800 bales at 31@31½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 3,063 bbls; dull without decided change; sales 840 bbls at $9 25@9 75 for superfine State and Westere; $10 25@10 90 for extra State; $10 20@11 35 for extra Western; $12 60@14 00 for white wheat extra; 10 30@14 00 for Round Hoop Ohio; $11 00@12 50 for extra St. Louis; $13 50@16 00 for good to choice do, closing quiet. California dull; sales 1,400 sacks at $12 85@14 50. Rye flour firmer; sales 350 sacks at $8 00@9 70. Corn meal steady; sales 100 bbls at $6 00, and 500 do Brandywine at $6 40. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat 3,063 bush; dull and slightly in buyers' favor; sales 33,000 bush at $2 50 for small lots of No 2 spring delivered; No 2 do to arrive on private terms; $2 62 for No 1 spring delivered; $2 70 for Golden Drop spring; $2 85@2 87 for amber Pennsylvania; $3 for amber State; $3 40 for white Michigan. Rye very scarce and held 2@3c higher; sales 800 bush to arrive at $2 00. Barley and barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 15,300 bush; corn heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 59,000 bush at $1 15@1 20 for new mixed western afloat; $1 13½@1 14 for straw colored Southern; $1 14@1 15 for white Southern; $1 23@1 24 for southern yellow. Receipt of oats none; firmer and more doing; sales 83,000 bush at 85½@85¾c for western in store; 87@87½c for do afloat. Rice dull. Coffee firm; sales 1,900 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar steady; sales 1,100 hhds Cuba at 10¾@12c. Molasses quiet; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 48@51c. Hops quiet and steady at 10@50c for American. Petroleum firm at 12½c for crude, and 26@26¼c for refined bonded. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather—hemlock sole 27@28c for Buenos Ayres light weights. Wool quiet and unchanged: sales 120,000 lbs at 47@55c for domestic fleece, and 46@48c for pulled. Pork quiet and firm; sales 2,450 bbls at $27 50@27 75 for new mess, closing at $27 62 cash; $26 50@26 62 for old do, closing at $26 50 cash; $22 25@22 50 for prime; $24 25@24 50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 490 bbls at $15 00@20 50 for new plain mess; $20 50@24 75 for new extra mess; also, 600 tierces at $34@37 for prime mess, and $40@42 for India mess. Beef hams nominal. Cut meats firmer; sales 800 packages at 12½@13½c for shoulders, and 16½@17½c for hams; 20½@21¼c for bagged hams. Bacon firm; sales 240 boxes at 14¼@14½c for Cumberland cut; 17c for short clear; short ribbed on private terms. Lard a shade firmer; sales 850 bbls at 17¾@18½c; small lots at 18⅝c. Butter firm at 20@40c for Ohio, and 50@54c for State. Cheese firmer at 14@17c. Freights to Liverpool lower, with engagements per steamer for 35,000 bushels grain at 5½@6d for corn, and 6½d for wheat.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour closed quiet without change. Wheat dull and slightly in buyers' favor; holders rather more disposed to realize. Rye scarce and very firm at $2 00@2 02 for western, the inside price to arrive via canal. Oats dull and heavy at 85½c for western in store. Corn dull and heavy at $1 15@1 17 for new mixed western afloat, and $1 16 for old mixed western in store. Pork quiet and firm at $27 75@28 00 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef moderately active and steady. Cut meats active and firm. Bacon quiet at 14¼@14½c for Cumberland cut. Lard quiet at 18¼@18½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered. Eggs steady at 21@22c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour firm and in demand at full prices; family $11 25@11 50. Wheat firm and supply light; winter $2 60@2 65. Corn scarce and advanced to 87@88c for ear, and 90c for shelled. Oats advanced to 78c for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull at 29½c; no demand and prices nominal. Tobacco firm and in demand; sales 116 hhds. Whisky firm at $2.15. Provisions generally firmer and market strong; mess pork $27 50, with sales; holders generally ask $28, and 200 bbls sold at this rate, buyer the last half of May. Bulk meats firmer and sides higher, closing at 13⅞c, with large sales; shoulders held at 12¼c; but are not asked for. Bacon firmer, but quiet shoulders 13@13¼c; sides 15⅝@15¾c; clear rib and clear 16¾@17¼c; sugar cured hams 19c on the spot, and 20c buyer May. Lard advanced to 17¼c, but is now held at 18c. Butter dull, supply better and prices 5c lower, closed at 40@45c for fresh; holders are anxious to get out of winter-made before grass-made comes in. Cheese unchanged. Eggs scarce and advanced to 22@23c. Potatoes scarce and 25c ℔ bbl higher,—price $3 50@3 75. Apples scarce and in demand at $6@8 ℔ bbl. Beef cattle in demand at $5@8 50 gross. Hogs in demand at $8@10 50 per 100 gross; but few fat ones offered. Sheep in active demand at $5@8 50 ℔ 100 gross; spring lambs $4@4 75 each. Gold closed at 139½ buying. Money market quiet at 10@12 ℔ cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Tobacco—sellers show more disposition to accept bids; prices steady and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 28c. Flour unchanged; sales of superfine at $7@8; extra $8 50@9 00 XX $9 50@10 50; XXX $11 50@14 25. Wheat steady and firm at $2 65@2 78 for prime to choice fall; spring dull and drooping at $2 05@2 12. Corn steady at 83½@88c. Oats held firmly above buyers' views; small sales at 70@72c. Barley inactive at $2 50@2 75 for prime to choice spring. Rye scarce and higher at $1 90@1 95. Pork firm and higher; small sales at $27 00@27 90. Bulk meats firmer at 16½c for dry salt shoulders. Loose bacon in better demand and prices advanced to 13¼c for shoulders; 16@17¼c for sides. Lard—not much offering; sales of steam and kettle at 17¼@17½c. Cattle firm at $5@9, gross. Sheep $3 00@6 50 ℔ head. Weather clear and very warm.

Cleveland Market.

spring $10@12; XX red winter $12@14; XXX white $13 50@15 50. Wheat market firm and steady at $2 62 for No. 1 red winter; $2 45 for No. 2 do. Corn dull and lower; No 1 shelled held at 96c, and 95½c offered. Oats in good demand and firm; held at 75@76c for No. 1 from store. Rye nominal. Barley in considerable inquiry, but none offering and prices nominal. Petroleum firmer, with an active inquiry for bonded; free quiet; held at 22@23c for bonded; 32@33c for free.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Tobacco firm; sales 238 hhds; lugs to fair leaf $5 25@16 25. Cotton 29½@29¾c. Flour advanced 25c on all grades; superfine $8 75. Wheat—prime $2 50@2 54. Corn—shelled in bulk 88@89c. Oats 74@75c for heavy. Kentucky baggin 21c. Machine rope 8¾c. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17¾c; holders asking an advance. Lard in tierces 18c; kegs 18¾c. Whisky—free $2 20.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour—holders firm; scarce and none offering. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania $2 90; Maryland $3 00@3 10. Corn firm; white $1 12@1 14; yellow $1 20@1 22. Oats heavy; western 82@85c. Rye firm at $2. Bacon unchanged. Pork active; mess $28. Lard firm at 18¾c.

A New Era.

A new and most important feature in the publishing business, has been introduced by the energetic Publishing and Importing House of H. C. Moore & Co., No. 80 Fourth street, this city, known as the Mutual Benefit Sales of Works of Art, which seems to supercede all other modes of selling steel plate engravings. The name is indeed in unison with the plan and objects of the organization, which are to sell the finest imported engravings at about one-half the usual price, and return to the patrons $17,153 00 of the profits in the form of 1,111 dividends, which does indeed look mutual. They are rapidly extending their business to all parts of the country, which offers a most valuable opportunity for all persons to decorate their rooms with beautiful pictures at the lowest prices ever offered, and gives agents a chance to reap a rich harvest from the sales. They are sending schedules, specimen certificates, and circulars free to all desiring them. See advertisement headed, Employment Worth Having.

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MARRIED:

TSCHUDY—GORMLY—On Thursday morning, April 16, 1868, at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. John Scarborough, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Page, the Rev. HERNY E. TSCHUDY, of Sharon, Pa., and MARY ASTON, daughter of Samuel Gormly, of Pittsburgh.

SMITH—COTTON—On the 15th inst., at the bride's home, by Rev. Richard Lea, Mr. JAS. R. SMITH to Mrs. JANE B. COTTON, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

HARPER—On Thursday morning 16th inst., WM. L. HARPER, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

JOHNSTON—On Thursday morning, Agril 16, at 11:30 o'clock, Mrs. MARY J. JOHNSTON, wife of James Johnston, Jr., in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

PARSONS—On Saturday afternoon, April 18th, Mr. ADDISON H. PARSONS, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

GREER—On Sabbath morning, April 19th, Mrs. AFN GREER, (Philpot), relict of Samuel Greer, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

BARKER—On Saturday, April 18th, 1868, Mrs. FANNY, wife of William Barker, Sr., in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

KOUNTZ—On Saturday, April 18th, at her residence near Wellsville, O., Mrs. JANE KOUNTZ, relict of John, and mother of Captain Hiram and W. J. Kountz, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.

EVANS—On Tuesday morning, April 21st, MRS. MARTHA J., wife of Edwin Evans.

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d* A. S. HALE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

TERMS:

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THE PROSPECTIVE GOLD PREMIUM.

Among the most important questions now before the country, is the premium on gold, as likely to be affected by our foreign relations, our financial legislation, impeachment, the Presidential canvass, and other exciting causes. Several months ago the question presented a much graver aspect than now, and in the light of recent events we have much to strengthen us in the belief that the tendency of the gold premium will be steadily downward. The threatening aspect of European affairs, the agitation in Congress in regard to legislation affecting the currency, the impeachment of the President, the unsettled condition of Southern society, and other causes, were calculated, a few months since, to beget alarm as to the future state of the gold market; but subsequent events have very materially changed the situation. European politics have become more settled, and there are no immediate apprehensions of a war. Our exports are now largely in excess of our imports, and, after years of ruinous over-trading, we have come to that point when we can calculate upon a safe and permanent adjustment of our imports to our exports. Our production of gold is largely in excess of our average export of specie, and therefore no reduction in the stock of gold need be apprehended. These are important considerations in estimating the prospective premium on gold. As to our domestic affairs, they exhibit nothing to excite alarm; but, on the contrary, agitation has gradually settled down, and public confidence is being steadily restored. Extreme legislation on financial questions is no longer apprehended, and there is but little danger that the Democratic party will be able to carry any measure which will in any way affect the public credit. As to impeachment, regarding it as a foregone conclusion, we cannot perceive how by any possibility it will enhance the price of gold. If there ever was a time when the removal of the President might have had that effect, that time has passed. With a new administration, a speedy and permanent reconstruction of the Southern States, and a proper enforcement of the revenue laws, public confidence will be restored throughout the entire country; and, just as the faith of the people in the stability of the government increases, will the premium on gold diminish. The prospect, on the whole, is a very encouraging one, and we can see no good reason why any one should hold gold for higher prices.

[From the Harrisburg State Guard.]

NOT A WORD FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The contest for the Recordership of Philadelphia having ended in the appointment of a gallant soldier, it is well to point to the fact that those who pushed a mere political tool, an ex-member of the Legislature of 1867, who was identified with the corruption of that session now infamous in the annals of the State, *actually managed, after the nomination of Colonel Givin had been confirmed, by co-operating with the Democracy, to secure its reconsideration.* This was the result of malignant spite to the soldier, and was brought about by telegraphic dispatches from an individual at Washington, instructing his tools in Harrisburg to defeat by all false or foul means a man who had perilled his life in the fore front of battle, while a great many other men slunk at home to fill their pockets with the plunder they managed to pluck from a bleeding country. Thanks to the firmness of Republican Senators, this audacious game at outrageous dictation was defeated, and on the reconsideration of Col. Givin's nomination, it was confirmed; but it is right that the mass of the Republican party in Pennsylvania should know that the clique in Harrisburg which is now bitterly assailing Andrew J. Curtin, the soldier's friend, are also abusing and slandering John W. Geary, a just soldier, because he appointed James Givin, as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword, to an important civil office. Soldiers in the Republican party will not forget these facts, and we hope the Boys in Blue of Philadelphia will take proper notice of them.

The "individual at Washington" is SIMON CAMERON, and this attempt to defeat the confirmation of Col. GIVIN is in pursuance of the scheme to punish the friends of Ex-Governor CURTIN, of which the attack on Col. FORNEY in the United States Senate on Wednesday was a part.

WE can understand very well why Senator WALLACE, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, should be consulted whenever anything desperate is to be undertaken. He is a man of deeds, but it is in proof that some of [illegible] honorable instincts would do. Last fall he undertook the job of placing Judge SHARSWOOD on the Supreme Bench of the State. He succeeded, but it seems to us that a knowledge of the way it was done ought to send the Judge back as a practitioner, and the Senator into obscurity the remainder of his life. The facts have come out by degrees. SHARSWOOD's pretended majority was about seven hundred. Investigations in Philadelphia have disclosed stupendous frauds, more than wiping out the seven hundred. But the frauds there are not all, or the principal part.

The testimony taken by the committee in the Center county contested Senatorial election case furnishes the sworn proof of frauds on a grand scale, and connects Mr. WALLACE with them. We have heretofore referred to the testimony of the Rev. THOMAS TRACY, one of the witnesses in the case. In full, it is as follows:

"Thomas Tracy, sworn—I am the priest in charge of the congregation at Clearfield; I did pay Michael O'Meara $500 before this investigation commenced; it was in his own house at Clearfield, in the evening, about a week before the trial; in consideration of it he was to leave the State, and to remain absent for three months; Mr. O'Gorman, the boss of Collins on the railroad, gave me the money to give him for that purpose; I had conversations with the man who gave me the money; no other party had knowledge of the transaction that I know of; *I had correspondence with Mr. Wallace on the subject of getting him to leave the State;* I understand that he was to remain out until after this trial should cease; he is the only person that knew of the transaction that I am aware of; he was the only one that gave me any money or authorized me to give any, as it was not necessary; I saw O'Gormon within two weeks at Clearfield; I know James Collins; have seen him about two months ago, I do not know from whom the money came that O'Gorman paid me; *the Mr. Wallace I mentioned was Senator Wallace, the Chairman of the State Central Committee.*"

There is much other testimony, all of which, with the reports, will soon be out. Before the Senate the prosecuting party, Mr. ROBISON, obtained the seat. But we have not heard that SHARSWOOD has resigned. That he is on the Bench through fraud, there is not the shadow of a doubt. That he was privy to any part of it, or that he countenanced the slightest departure from right, we do not pretend. Nevertheless he has not resigned. The Philadelphia *American* comments as follows:

"As to the personal application of this we have nothing to do. It is a grave fact that we have to consider. That is, that we have here indisputable proof that the Democratic State Committee is a body that, under pretext of organizing the party in the commonwealth, patronize frauds of the grossest and most outrageous character, for the purpose of influencing enough Legislative districts to control the Legislature, or to carry the State ticket in case of a close contest. It is in proof before the people, by sworn testimony, that forged naturalization papers were manufactured in Philadelphia and distributed by the Democratic State Committee in profuse quantities through the interior of the State. In Lazerne county they were were to be had so easily that a supply was obtained there for the frauds in Center county.

"What is here alluded to is only what has been exhumed in a single district, because there alone was there a contested election case. But there is good reason to believe that these frauds were general wherever the Democrats had the control of the election officers. The responsibility rests properly with the Democratic State Committee. If that body can purge itself of the odium of such a charge, it behooves the honorable men in it to do so. But mere empty denials amount to nothing, in the face of proofs so damning as is afforded by the evidence in the Center county case. The committee must henceforth be regarded as a mere machine for devising and perpetrating election frauds to cheat the citizens of this Commonwealth of their rights."

AT the late State Convention Ex-Governor CURTIN, by a vote of five to one, was declared to be the choice of Pennsylvania for Vice President, and Col. JOHN W. FORNEY was selected as a delegate at large to the National Convention. The minority represented the strength of SIMON CAMERON, who, unable to reach CURTIN, it seems has undertaken to punish FORNEY. In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. CAMERON asked to have investigated a matter long ago settled and in a manner that reflected credit on Col. FORNEY. As Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, that officer is compelled to have a cashier; and some months ago the person acting in that capacity stole a considerable sum, which Colonel FORNEY immediately made good. The facts were all as well known to CAMERON months ago as on Wednesday, when he undertook to punish FORNEY for going for CURTIN by casting suspicion on him in connection with the defalcation of a subordinate. He asked for, and we believe got a committee of investigation. To have extended its powers and duties to the swindle perpetrated on the Winnebago Indians at a period somewhat more remote than the alleged defalcation of Col. FORNEY's clerk, would have been about as appropriate as ordering the committee. Senator CAMERON has overshot the mark. He pretends to desire to have the vote of Pennsylvania cast for Mr. WADE. He must have a distorted idea of the motives which actuate mankind in general, and delegates in particular, if he fancies that the interest of Mr. WADE will be advanced by undertaking to persecute every CURTIN man in the State. If ever Mr. WADE was disposed to think well of the influence and sagacity of the Pennsylvania Senator, he must have changed his mind since he has seen how weak he was in the State Convention, and what has been his subsequent course.

THE *Post* thinks it "unfair" to draw from the fact that the *La Crosse Democrat* is the widest circulated and most prosperous Democratic paper in the country, the conclusion that the principles of the paper are extensively indorsed by the Democratic party. We shall continue to differ from our contemporary, because the conclusion is perfectly fair and the only logical one. The *Democrat*, as a party organ, appealed to the party, and the party responded by giving the paper an unexampled support—far greater than it gives to such papers as the New York *World*, Boston *Post*, and the Philadelphia *Age*, which we presume our neighbor will not deny are papers of regular standing in the party. It follows that their principles do not suit the party as well as the principles of the La Crosse *Democrat*. In Pittsburgh it is fair to say twice as many copies of the *Democrat* are circulated as any other out-of-town paper. If our explanation of this is not the true one, will our neighbor supply it? Meanwhile we quote from the *Democrat* of last week the following as another specimen of what finds the readiest market in the party:

"*Do you blame us when we say that God was just in sending* JOHN WILKES BOOTH *on that dark Good Friday night, three years ago, the darkest and gloomiest in American history, to strike the traitor down, and liberate the white freemen of America from the yoke of a despot? God is just. He struck the tyrant Lincoln from existence in an hour when the country could no longer bear the burden of him, and God, in His wisdom, cannot let the free people of America, whom he has so protected and prospered, long remain under the rule of any despot.*"

HITHERTO we have placed little confidence in the statements put forth by correspondents relative to the position of Chief Justice CHASE in political affairs, but when one of his organs, the *Independent* and its editor, THEODORE TILTON, throw him overboard for implied apostacy to party, our faith in the Judge is shaken. Mr. TILTON has recently been in Washington, and had his eyes and ears open as usual, and the result is that, while he does not pretend to give the views or purposes of Mr. CHASE, he is constrained to unequivocally recall the *Independent's* long maintained nomination of the Judge for the Presidency. While holding it to be an evident fact that Mr. CHASE no longer links his political fortunes with the Republican party, Mr. TILTON does not credit the story that he has actually gone over to Democracy; yet the Republican party can "no longer with propriety look to Mr. CHASE to be one of its leaders, and least of all to be its chief." Mr. TILTON says:

"A short time ago, we thought that the greatest gift which this journal could offer to the coming Chicago Convention was Mr. Chase's illustrious name. We now have reason to believe that Mr. Chase would not accept the Republican nomination, even if it were tendered. We have equal reason to believe, also, that he would accept the Democratic nomination, if it could be tendered on a platform not inconsistent with his well-known views of negro-suffrage. No one who knows the man will expect him to change, modify, or compromise his lifelong and ineradicable convictions in favor of liberty, justice and political equality. Solemnly and earnestly he holds now, as he has held always, to the civil and political rights of all American citizens, without distinction of color and (let us add, also,) without distinction of sex. Nor have we any doubt that he will remain, in his own judgment, sacredly true to those great and high convictions during the rest of his life."

MR. TILTON, Mr. PHILLIPS and their coadjutors should hereafter be less positive in their denunciations and indorsements of public men. They will then not be called upon so frequently to "go back" of their words.

THE defeat of the new Constitution of Michigan is utterly destitute of political significance, having resulted from a variety of causes. The Convention was unpopular, having made compromises between conflicting opinions that satisfied no one and alienated all parties. The sins of the Convention were visited upon the Constitution. Thousands of ardent advocates of prohibition voted against it. The increase of salaries was universally unpopular in the rural districts, and caused many negative votes, as did also the clause concerning municipal aid to railroads, and other minor provisions. The friends of the measure made [illegible] in its behalf, while its enemies were active against it. The Republican State Convention indorsed it, and the State Central Committee tardily undertook to do something for it, but the general dissatisfaction was such that the party machinery did not work. The friends of impartial suffrage are confident that they can carry the State upon that unencumbered issue, and hope soon to have an opportunity of trying the experiment. The Republicans of the State have held their own in the charter and township elections wherever political issues were presented, and are prepared to promise 25,000 majority for GRANT in November.

PRESENT indications are that HANCOCK will go into the National Convention with considerable strength from the South. Of late there has been considerable of a movement in this direction. VALLANDIGHAM unquestionably is the favorite of the Southern Democrats, and SEYMOUR next, but they seem to realize that neither would stand the ghost of a chance, and that without a military candidate, selected from the Union Generals, success—at best doubtful enough—is utterly out of the question. Though LEE or HAMPTON would be their first choice, they know very well that for the present neither stands a chance; therefore from motives of policy, and because they are perfectly satisfied with his principles, several of the leading Southern papers of the old rebel and now Democratic persuasion are out for HANCOCK. They don't seem to attach as much importance to the fact that he was the executioner of Mrs. SURRATT as a good many do in the party at the North. Should the present poverty of available candidates continue the South may carry the day in the convention and nominate HANCOCK. Stranger things have happened.

THE *Nation* does not appear to be deep in the mysteries of the "politico-personal intrigues" of Pennsylvania politics. If it understood them better it would not express its surprise that members of the Legislature and others should sign a paper asking Senator CAMERON to request Mr. WADE to appoint Mr. STANTON to the Treasury Department. It happens, sometimes, that men, public and private, find it necessary to resort to strange shifts to keep in good company. Mr. CAMERON, no doubt, would be glad, as we all would, to see Mr. STANTON transferred to the Treasury Department; but to get himself recognized by the Republicans in the Legislature, and to have it thereby appear—if such a device could do it—that he is not utterly out of caste at home, was the prime object of the Senator. The *Nation* in its simplicity, don't see the little dodge in the manœuvre; but here in Pennsylvania it is perfectly transparent. Mr. STANTON, in not waiting to have Mr. CAMERON go through the form of presenting the request, put his foot on it, in a manner so spirited that one can readily conceive that he felt something like disgust for the small dodge.

WE are glad to know that General HARRY WHITE has consented to be a candidate for a renomination to the Senate. The Republicans of his district, we conclude, value his services to his constituents too highly to think of placing any other candidate in the field so long as the General will consent to represent the district. His absence from the Senate, from any cause, would be a loss to the State, and the interest attaching to the nomination extends far beyond the limits of the district. Men like General WHITE cannot well be spared from the public service. His experience as a legislator, and his tried fidelity, make him public property. We hope to chronicle not only his nomination but election.

DECENT men inclined towards the Democratic party should bear in mind that the La Crosse *Democrat* is now the foremost paper of the party. Of its character no one needs to be reminded. It as is notorious as the name and deed of WILKES BOOTH, both of which are continually praised and honored by the *Democrat*. A certain interest attaches to a paper like this; and we cannot resist the conclusion that its strength in the party must in the end prove a source of weakness to the party itself. Concerning its growth, POMEROY, the publisher, prints an exhibit from which it appears that while in 1862 the business of the concern was less than $6,000, it has grown to be nearly $300,000 the present year. There must be thousands of decent men in the Democratic party who will refuse longer to maintain thir connection with a party which thus supports a paper from whose fiendishness neither the living nor the dead are exempt.

A PHILADELPHIA Republican paper, though disgusted with the subject, returns to the necessity of reforming the system of holding primary elections. It contends that nothing on this earth is more certain than utter defeat if the frauds and irregularities which have attended former nominations are repeated. The comments of the paper are so suggestive that we copy them for home consumption—as follows:

"There are signs of the times which cannot be mistaken. The chains of party are being broken. The day is past when a man would be ostracised for voting a scratched ticket. There is in Philadelphia a certain class of people who do not care one jot or tittle for the indignation of the party, who do not want anything; who are wealthy, independent, and determined to exercise their judgments and do all their thinking for themselves. The members of this class, beyond all doubt, hold the balance of power. They can defeat or elect any candidate. They have absolute sway. Last year this fact was impressed on the party Conventions. They ignored the existence of this controlling independent element. They fixed up a "ring" ticket to suit themselves, and every man of the ring ticket got badly beaten. There are symptoms, however, that the wire-pullers do not recognize this fact; that they intend again to re-enact the same corrupt bargains, and once more seek to chain the party to a worthless ticket. Now the question arises, how shall the respectable, right-thinking men of the party prevent this suicidal disgrace? We conceive the way is simple. So clear that it only requires a little concerted effort, and all the power of the "ring" is not only broken, but the power is given to the best class of our citizens. The grand secret by which this is to be accomplished is the attendance of the gentlemen and honest members of the party *at the delegate elections.*"

LAST week 100,000 bushels of corn were received by one New York house from Havana, Illinois, via New Orleans, in eighteen days, at a cost of about thirty-two cents per bushel for the entire distance. The time might have been a little shortened, but not much, had the grain been transmitted by railroad at a higher cost. This is an interesting fact, particularly for those who dispute that freight will not inevitably take water transportation whenever it can. With the canal from Beaver to Erie enlarged to ship size, probably the above time end expense would be considerably changed.

THE Democratic family in Ohio, having control of the Legislature, are going it. Last week they passed finally what is known as the "Visible Admixture Bill," providing that the right of franchise shall be taken away from every resident in whom there is a visible admixture of black blood, or rather the blood of black ancestors—for the blood in itself does not visibly differ in the two races. The thing has been beautifully refined, so that white father and black mother's sons are shut out; also, white father and mulatto mother's; also, white father and quadroon mother's; also, white father and octoroon mother's—that is, and person having one-sixteenth of African blood is disfranchised.

IN boring an artesian well in Chicago, at the depth of about twelve hundred feet a vein of water about eight feet deep was found with a strong current passing from the Northwest. This fact was ascertained by lowering into the bore, by means of a fine wire, a long lead plummet. The weight would descend steadily until it reached the stream of water, when it would instantaneously be snatched or jerked out from the perpendicular line from the directions indicated. The current of water is sufficiently strong and rapid to snatch the heavy lead, and bear it away, as a fish would snatch an insect, and carry it beneath the surface of the river. The daily discharge is 600,000 gallons.

SEVERAL men have been arrested in Chicago on the charge of perjury, in getting naturalization papers, without having been in the country the requisite time. It appears by the evidence, that the Clerk of the Recorder's Court, who is a candidate for re-election, has been issuing naturalization papers in immense numbers, and that the work has been done in a very loose and dishonest manner, no oaths being required, or questions asked. The city election takes place to-morrow. Senator Wallace's naturalization tactics have been played extensively, and may win.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent [illegible], Judge Curtis, the leading lawyer for the President, is the coming man as the Democratic Presidential candidate. The writer says: His opening speech, which was finished to-day, points him out as a proper man. He is calm, dignified, and will command respect (this is the manner of their talk.) He is not a decayed politician. He is of Whig stock, and will be useful in that direction. He is a great lawyer. He can tell about the constitution and the laws, *ad infinitum.*

AN ordinary German dwelling house is described by Bayard Taylor to be a frame set up, after which the spaces between the timbers are filled with twigs cut the proper length and interwoven like basket-work. Raw stiff clay is then plastered over them, forced into all the interstices, and fresh coatings are applied as it cracks in drying. When this is polished with a trowel it forms a warm, solid wall, which will stand fifty or a hundred years. For roofing, large tiles are invariably used. The roof is always made with a steep pitch, as it should be in a northern climate.

THERE is competent authority for saying that railroad cars can be made of wrought iron tubes, with wrought-iron fastenings, and covered with sheet iron, so that they will be five or seven tons lighter than the wooden passenger and sleeping cars now in use; they will be much stronger, far more durable, and fire-proof. They will not break into splinters to serve as so many daggers to kill the defenseless occupants, and to a great extent they will be life-preserving, notwithstanding the breaking of wheels, axles, rails, and the leaving open of switches.

THE *Protestant Churchman* of this week discusses "Bishop Potter at St. Albans" in no amiable mood, and protests against the "betrayal of our Reformed Protestant communion" to Romanism. It concludes with the following hard hit at the Bishop:

The Christian world may well look on with wonder, when a Bishop of a *Protestant* Church admonishes one Presbyter, with uncalled for severity, because he has preached the Gospel in a Methodist Church, and joins another Presbyter in services, that have all the puerilities and none of the genuiness or solemnity of Romanism.

LAST year steps were taken looking to the union of the two branches of Presbyterians in the United States, and ever since the movement has been acquiring momentum. On the 7th inst. the Presbyterians of western New York met at Buffalo, and unanimously agreed to the proposed plan. Their example will probably be generally followed throughout the country; and as the leading clergymen on both sides are in favor of the measure, a great breach of thirty years' standing will at last be healed.

PATENT CAR REPLACER.—Mr. Daniel Fisher, of Oil City, writes us that the car replacer of S. S. Jamison, of which a description was recently given in three columns, is an infringement of his patent of January 28, 1868. Mr. Fisher claims to have the lightest and the best machine in the world for the purpose. The whole apparatus will not weigh over two hundred pounds, and he claims to be able to replace a car, attaching machine and all, in less than five minutes.

THE TACK-O'CONNOR CASE.—The testimony for the Commonwealth in the Tack-O'Connor case closed on Friday evening. On the opening of Court Saturday morning, the defendants' counsel stated they did not consider it necessary to offer any testimony, but would submit the case upon that adduced by the prosecution. Mr. O'Brien then commenced an argument to the jury on behalf of the defense. It is probable the case will go to the jury to-morrow.

GOVERNOR FENTON has signed the bill which has passed both Houses, thus incorporating the "Central Underground Railroad," better known as the "Brown Tunnel road," in New York. This tunnel road is to run from the City Hall Park, through City Hall place, and by the route of Mulberry and Bleecker streets, Lafayette place, Fourth avenue, to Madison square, and then under Madison avenue to Forty-second street, and eventually to the Harlem River. Responsible persons named as incorporators agree to forfeit $300,000 to the city in case the road is not completed as far as Forty-second street within two years.

OF the reported coal discoveries on the Platte, the Denver *Tribune* of the 9th instant says: Gen. Case informs us that he sent down the Platte especially to learn the truth of the reported coal discoveries, and he ascertained that Mr. Cook sunk a shaft sixty feet and found thirty inches of excellent coal, which is a foot too thin to entitle him to the $500 reward offered by the Board of Trade. The General expresses his confidence that the requisite thickness would be found by sinking twenty feet further, but he says the workmen have ceased operations for the present.

Railroad Accidents and their Causes.

The principal causes of railway accidents in the United States would seem to be defective machinery and bad management. The late terrible disaster on the Erie railway is attributable to a broken rail, and singularly enough the general manager of that company furnishes evidence against the management of their line. The manager in his report to the company gives the remarkable statement that at least *one thousand* iron rails were broken on that line in the month of January last, and that February would show a still worse result. Just think of it, over thirty rails a day broken on one line, and each broken rail liable to have thrown a train from the track and caused sacrifice of life. An American engineer, writing on the subject of rails, says that on the Hudson River Railway, a heavily worked line of one hundred and forty-four miles, one hundred and thirteen rails were found to have been broken in a single day during a period of sudden and extreme cold. It will be observed that the most appaling disasters of the past year have been caused by broken rails. Shrewd managers of railways on many lines, are now substituting steel rails for iron. Particularly is this the case on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, whose general manager strongly recommended that only steel should be used for renewals upon that line. On the Pennsylvania Railroad steel rails are now taking the place of the worn out iron, experience having demonstrated that steel is not only the safest but the cheapest, all things considered.

In view of the above statements concerning broken rails, it may well excite wonder that so few accidents have resulted. But there is as much danger from insecurely fastened as from frosted rails. The substitution of steel, while measurably guarding against accidents during cold weather, will not prevent disaster unless the ends of the rails are securely fastened, and to this subject railway managers should give earnest attention. The ordinary spike in use to fasten rails, if the ties be not true, are liable to start, and the rail will spring, and thus an accident is unavoidable. Could not large screws be substituted for spikes? They would be more costly, but would they not be cheaper in the end? Any invention to prevent the starting of rails would prove of great benefit in lessening the liabilities to railway accidents.

Senator Cameron and Colonel Forney.

Allusion has been made in our Washington dispatches to the remarks of Senator Cameron in reference to the alleged defalcation in the accounts of the Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Cameron recited the rumors and insisted upon an examination. In reply it was stated that Colonel Forney had last fall found a deficit of $40,000 (which his clerk confessed to having used), and that the Secretary raised the money and made good the whole amount. To this Mr. Cameron rejoined by saying that the gentleman referred to as a defaulter (Mr. Wagner) denied all the charges of misappropriating money, and he was opposed to placing any more funds in the hands of the Secretary until this matter was cleared up. Mr. Thayer then said that the Financial Clerk had made a statement in writing, acknowledging the use of $40,000, which statement Colonel Forney could show any Senator who desired to see it. Mr. Cameron said he had confidence in the statement of Mr. Wagner, who had always borne a spotless reputation, and moved that the Committee on Contingent Expenses be directed to inquire into and report upon the condition of the account of the Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Buckalew suggested the propriety of including in this motion an inquiry into the conduct of the Secretary, as Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, in daily commenting on the case in the journals under his control. Mr. Cameron said he would go with his colleague on this point after a while, but would stick to his original motion now. The motion to investigate was then adopted.

St. Louis and Her Iron Interest.

The St. Louis *Republican* claims that it has been shown that the furnace at Carondelet is able to turn out from twenty-five to thirty tons of pig iron per day—comparatively a small amount—which, at $30, would overcome competition completely, and yet give a per diem earning of $250 to $300, or an annual aggregate of $90,000 to $100,000. Half a million, it is stated by the *Republican*, was placed on deposit two months since by a single individual for the purpose of erecting a large furnace, and some half dozen or more operators have been anxiously awaiting the result, since the commencement of the test, with the same object in view. But it is admitted that there is "one shadow on this sky of promise"—the cost of living in St. Louis and vicinity. "Our operatives," says the *Republican*, "are unable to work for wages that will allow successful competition with many other cities. Pittsburgh, for this reason, underbid St. Louis on six engines for the water-works, by $249,400, while some establishment in Philadelphia supplied the contract for the main pipes of that improvement."

Race Between Ocean Steamers.

Great excitement prevails in marine circles, both in this country and in England, in consequence of the running match, from New York to Queenstown, between the steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, representing the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company; and the Cuba, of the Cunard line, belonging to the British North American Royal Mail Steamship Company. On the British side of the water the Cuba is the favorite, but here the City of Paris is regarded as the fastest vessel. The steamers left on Saturday afternoon last, taking cargo and passengers as usual. Aside from the honor of the championship, an immense stake is said to be depending on the result, but the amount has not yet been made public. The outside betting will be very heavy.

A TORRENT of criticism has been poured upon Henry Ward Beecher in consequence of his recent advocacy of the claims of Washington College (Virginia), over which General Robert E. Lee presides. A lady who was ten years a member of Mr. Beecher's church, and has been a teacher of freedmen in the vicinity of Washington College, has published a very caustic letter upon her former pastor's recent proceeding. She relates her experience of General Lee's young gentlemen—brickbats and stones thrown into the windows of her school room, horrible serenades under her windows at night, occasional admonitions on the street to take up her abode in the infernal regions, polite salutations as "damned Yankee bitch of a nigger teacher," and threats to burn the school house and home of those engaged in instructing the freedmen. These facts, this lady avers, were perfectly known to Mr. Beecher, when he came forward to ask sympathy with the work of Robert E. Lee and help for the college under his charge.

THE wholesale frauds of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee in the Sharswood election having now been proved, the question is what will be done with the guilty. We are told that "the case has concluded" with the ousting of a Democratic Senator, and the swearing in of a Republican. It strikes us that the case should not conclude, but commence, at that point. When, in addition to the atrocious frauds themselves—the unblushing bribery, the importation of voters, the wholesale forgery and perjury, the abuse of court rules and notarial signatures—we find that one witness to the frauds was murdered in cold blood, a second kidnapped and confined, and a third rescued from the very hands of the law officers, surely something more than a political change of one vote in the Senate should result. Unless the severest penalties of the law are inflicted, the same thing will be done again, with increased skill in avoiding detection.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE Oxford and Cambridge boat race lost none of its charm for the populace by the odds which told against the latter, and day by day up to the contest the result of the practice on the Thames was described. The excitement in London is spoken of as intense, and on the momentous Saturday the banks of the Thames were lined with a myriad host which no living sovereign or public favorite could have brought from their homes. The heir to the Crown is nobody on such a day. The trial of strength, the animating spectacle of the rival crews rowing with the precision of machinery, but having the mysterious gift of volition, and straining for victory with every sinew and nerve, is to the metropolis of England a sight which it would not exchange for the loudest display of barbaric splendor.

TRANSACTIONS in real estate in Chicago are on a large scale this spring. The *Insurance Chronicle* of that city, of April 16th, states that the footing of the aggregate amount of property conveyed by warrantee deeds that were filed during the week ending Saturday, the 11th, shows the enormous sum of $862,088, the number of deeds being the same, and the amount of property conveyed being $258,107 greater than last week. If we go far enough beyond the city limits to only include such ground as is available for the residence of men whose daily business is in the city, it is apparent that the transfers of such property during the week ending the 11th inst. have considerably exceeded a million dollars.

BY recent advices from Florence, we learn that the Italian Government, under the pressure of France and Prussia, has renounced the project of making Rome the capital of Italy, though it will not abjure the vote of the Italian Parliament; and the design is to make Rome a free city under the Presidency of the Pope. France stipulates, however, that no change is to take place during the life of Pius IX. This is by no means the consummation which the Italian revolutionists expected to reach; but still we do not see that it was possible for the Italian Government to do any better at this time.

DICKENS.

The New York Press Banquet---Sentiments---Speeches by Horace Greeley, Charles Dickens and Others---"Boz" Will not Write Another Book on America.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The press banquet to Charles Dickens at Delmonico's last evening was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. As early as four o'clock the members of the press began to arrive, and foremost among them was the President for the occasion, Hon Horace Greeley. At six o'clock the parlors were comfortably filled with representatives of journalism from various parts of the country, comprising many of the most prominent in political and literary labors. Two hundred and five seats had been provided at the eight tables, all of which were occupied except the one allotted to Thurlow Weed. Among those present were Henry J. Raymond, Manton Marble, Wm. Henry Herbert, M. Halstead, George A. Demurs, Samuel Bowles, Joseph R. Hawley, George Wm. Curtis, Robert Bonner, Wm. Orton, R. W. McAlpine, Isaac Butts, A. D. Richardson, Thomas W. Knox, Richard T. Colburn, Junius H. Browne, Whitlaw Reid, John Russell Young, J. W. Simonton, Ellis H. Roberts, Orange Judd, John T. Bonner, C. P. Dewey, J. M. Frances, J. M. Davis, and Ed. Holden.

It was ascertained soon after the hour appointed for the reception that Mr. Dickens had been suffering from a severe attack of indisposition at his lodgings. About seven o'clock he appeared leaning on the arm of a friend, and visibly suffering from some temporary illness. In view of this fact all idea of a formal reception was abandoned, and Mr. Dickens soon after passed into the dining hall, and the company followed. During the demolition of an elaborate repast, an excellent band in an adjoining room poured its softened harmony over the occasion.

The following is a list of the regular toasts: First, Welcome, Horace Greeley. Second. Our Guest, Chas. Dickens. Third, The New York Press, Henry J. Raymond. Fourth, The Weekly Press, George Wm Curtis. Fifth, The Monthly Press, Wm. Henry Herbert. Sixth. The Boston Press, Chas. Eliot Norton. Seventh, The New England Press, Joseph R. Hawley. Eighth, The Northern Press, Geo. W. Demurs. Ninth, The Western Press, Murat Halstead. Tenth. The Southern Press, Edward De Leon. Eleventh, the Southwestern Press, T. B. Thorp. Twelfth, The Scientific Press, G. L. Youmans.

About nine o'clock the President rose and addressed the assemblage, concluding as follows: "Friends and fellow-laborers, we honor ourselves to-night in honoring the most successful, thoroughly successful literary man of our times—one who we may proudly say is not ashamed of having come up, as most of us have come up, from the lower round of the ladder of the press, and though none of us have reached such a height as he, still I say his success is a sign of hope and encouragement to every one of us [Cheers.] We are each successful in his triumph. We are each, in seeing what he has done—how nobly, how worthily he has done—taught the road to our own success. He has preached the gospel of humanity until even nobles and kings have listened in admiration. In this success we have encouragement to every one of us to go up higher, for there has been created a public—if there was not thirty years ago a public—there has been created a public ready and eager to listen to it. It is the noblest and most humanizing thought which the best of us is prepared now to put before this public. Friends and fellow-laborers, as I am to set you an example to-night with a short speech, I will without further prelude ask you to join me in this sentiment, 'Health and happiness, honor and generous because just recompense, to our friend and guest, Charles Dickens.'" [Great applause and three cheers for Charles Dickens.]

Mr Dickens responded to the toast,—"Our Guest," as follows: "Gentlemen, I cannot do better than take my cue from your distinguished President, and refer in my first remarks to his first remarks in connection with the old associations between you and me when I received an invitation from a private association of former members of the press of New York to dine with them to-day. I accepted that compliment in grateful remembrance of a calling that was once mine, and in loyal sympathy towards a brotherhood which, in the spirit, I have never deserted. [Applause.] To the whole soul training of severe newspaper work when I was a very young man I constantly refer my first success. [Applause.] And, too, my sons will hereafter testify for their father that he was always proud of that ladder by which he rose. [Renewed applause.] If it were otherwise I should have but a very poor and mean opinion of their father, which, perhaps, upon the whole, I have not. [Great laughter.] Thus, gentlemen, under any circumstances this company would have been unexceptionably interesting and agreeable to me. But whereas I supposed that, like the faries' pavillion of the Arabian Nights, it would be but a mere handful, I find it drawn out like the same pavillion, capable of comprehending a multitude. I am much the more proud of the honor of being your guest, for you will readily believe that the more widely representative of the press in America my entertainers are, the more I must feel the good will and kindly sentiments towards me of that vast institution. [Applause.] Gentlemen so much of my voice has lately been heard in the land, [Laughter.] I have for upwards of four hard winter months so contended against what I have been sometimes quite admiringly assured was a great American catarrh [great applause], a visitation which I have thoroughly, highly appreciated [applause and laughter], though I might have preferred to be naturalized by any other social or physical means [Laughter.] I say, gentlemen so much of my voice has lately been heard in the land that I might have been contented not to trouble you any further from my present standing point, were it not a duty which I henceforth charge myself, not only here but on every suitable occasion whatsoever and wheresoever, to express my high and grateful sense of my second reception in America, to bear my honest testimony to the national generosity and magnanimity; [great cheering]—also, to declare how astounded I have been by the amazing changes that I have seen around me on every side—moral changes, physical changes, in the amount of land subdued and peopled; change in the rise of vast new cities; changes in the growth of older cities; changes in the graces and amenities of life; changes in the press, without whose advancement no advancement can take place anywhere. [Applause.] Nor am I, believe me, so arrogant as to suppose that in five-and-twenty years there have been no changes in me, and that I had nothing to learn and no extreme impressions to correct when I was here first. [Thunders of applause.] But, gentlemen, this brings us to a point in which I have, ever since I landed here last November, observed a strict silence, though sometimes tempted to break it; and in reference to it I will, with your good leave, take you into my confidence. [Great merriment, cries of hear, hear.] I find the press, being human, may be sometimes mistaken or misinformed; [laughter] but I rather think I have in one or two rare instances found its information to be not perfectly correct [roars of laughter] with reference to myself. [Renewed laughter.] Indeed, I have now and again been more surprised by printed news that I have read of myself, than by any printed news that I have ever read in my present state of existence. [Applause.] Thus, the vigor and perseverance with which I have for many months been collecting materials and hammering away at a book on America, [laughter] as much as it might seem that all that time it has been perfectly known to my publishers on both sides of the Atlantic that I positively declare no consideration on earth should induce me to write. [Laughter.] But what I have intended, what I have resolved upon, and this is the confidence I seek to place in you, that on my return to England in my own English journal manfully, promptly, plainly, in my own person, to bear for the behoof of my countrymen such testimony to the changes in this country that I have hinted at [applause]; also, to recall that wherever I have been, in the smallest places, equally with the largest, I have been received with unsurpassable politeness, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, consideration and with unsurpassable respect for the privacy daily forced upon me by the nature of my avocation here and the state of my health [applause.] This testimony, so long as I live, and so long as my descendants have any legal right in my books, I shall cause to be republished as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. [Thunders of applause.] And this I will do and cause to be done, not in my loving thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honor. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, this expression of my own feelings towards an interest in America, and those of the most of my countrymen, seems to me but a natural one. Whether or not so, I make it an express object. I was asked in this very city about last Christmas time, whether an American was not at some disadvantage in England as a foreigner. The notion of an American being regarded as a foreigner at all, of his ever being thought of or spoken of in that character, was so incongruous and absurd to me, that my gravity was for the moment quite overpowered. [Applause.] As soon as it was restored, I said that for years past I had hoped I had had as many American friends and received as many American visitors as almost any Englishman living [applause], and that my unvaried experience, fortified by that of others, was that it was enough in England to be an American to be received with most earnest respect and recognition anywhere. Thereupon but a half dozen people spoke out here an American gentleman of cultivated taste for art found himself on a certain Sunday outside the wall of a certain historical English castle famous for its pictures, and was refused admission there according to the strict rules of the place on that day, but by merely representing that he was an American gentleman on his travels, and had yet to see the picture gallery, the whole castle was placed at his immediate disposal. [Great applause and laughter.] There was a lady, too being in London and having a great desire to see the famous reading-room of the British Museum, was assured by the English family with which she stayed that it was unfortunately impossible, because the place was closed for a week, and she had only three days; thereupon that lady's going, as she assured me, alone to the gate, self-introduced as an American lady, the gate flew open as if by magic. [Laughter and applause.] I am honestly bound to add she certainly was young and extremely pretty. [Laughter and applause]—still the porter of that institution is of an obese habit, and to the best of my observation not very impressible. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I refer to these trifles as collateral assurance to you that the Englishman who shall humbly strive, as I hope to do, to be in England as faithful to America as to England herself, has no previous conception to contend against. [Applause.] Points of difference there have been, points of difference there are, points of difference there probably always will be between the two great people, but broad-cast in England is sown the sentiment that these two peoples are essentially one [applause], and that it rests with them to uphold the great Anglo-Saxon race to which our President has referred, and all its great achievements throughout the world. If I know anything of my countrymen, and they give me the credit of knowing something of them, [a voice "good"]; if I know anything of my countrymen, gentlemen, the English heart is stirred by the flutter of the stars and stripes as it is stirred by no other flag that floats except its own. [Great applause and three cheers for Charles Dickens.] If I know my countrymen in any and every relation towards America, they begin, not as Sir Anthony Absolute recommended lovers to begin, with a little aversion—with a great liking and a profound respect, [applause] and whatever may be the sensitiveness of the moment or the little official passion, or the little official, now or then, or here or there, may be, take my word for it that the first, enduring, great, popular consideration in England is a general construction of justice [bravo, and applause.]

"Finally, gentlemen, I say of this subject to your correction, I do believe from the great majority of honest minds on both sides cannot absent be the conviction that it would be better for this globe to be riven by an earthquake, fired by a comet, or overrun by an iceberg, abandoned to arctic fox and bear, than that it should present the spectacle of these two great nations, each of whom has in its own way striven so hard and so successfully for freedom, ever again being arrayed the one against the other. [Tremendous applause.]

"Gentlemen, I cannot thank your President enough and you enough for your kind response to my health and my poor remarks, but believe me I thank you with the utmost fervor of which my soul is capable." [Loud and long continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Dickens's speech, the assembly broke forth in loud cheers, which were again and again repeated, every person present being on his feet, and the waving of handkerchiefs and vehement gesticulations presenting an indescribable scene of enthusiastic animation. The band ultimately was heard playing "God Save the Queen." The strain was taken up and borne aloft by the same voices with fine effect, every person joining in the song with all the unction in him.

The Chairman introduced the next toast, which was responded to by Hon. Henry J. Raymond. "The Weekly Press" was responded to by George William Curtis, concluding as follows. "In that spirit of common respect for a noble calling, upon whose roll are written the best beloved names in history—a calling of which the technical press, whether daily, or weekly, or monthly, or quarterly, is but a department, let us take the hand of our friend at parting. Wherever he may be, whatever fate befall, his name will be a kind of good tidings. It will always have a pleasant Christmas sound. Old ocean, bear him safely over! English hedges, welcome him with the blossoms of May! English hearts, he is ours as he is yours! We stand upon the shore, we say farewell, and as he sails away, we pray with love and gratitude, may God bless him!" W. H. Herbert responded to the sentiment of "The Monthly Press;" General Joseph R. Hawley to that of "The New England Press," and George W. Demurs to that of "The Northern Press."

Mr. Dickens at this time quietly left the room, accompanied by some members of the Committee, Mr. Greeley remarking that they would now have to excuse the guest of the evening, as he was in exceedingly poor health and he (the Chairman) had advised him to leave. As Mr. Dickens passed out he was greeted with three times three ringing cheers.

The Chairman then said: We have present among us representatives of the press from the far Ohio, who have come to unite with us to do honor to our guest. I therefore, on behalf of the Committee, recognizing with great pleasure their attendance, give "The Western Press," to which Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, is expected to respond.

Mr. H. was received with applause. He said he would not lengthen his speech in proportion to the geographical extravagance of the part of the country he came from, or he feared he would be the means of their breaking the Sabbath. [Laughter.] He thought it a piece of anachronism to style this side of the Mississippi river as "West." Why, he lived five hundred miles this side of the mouth of the Ohio River, and when they had traveled from Cincinnati five hundred miles westward to Omaha, there was yet a line of railroad to a point six hundred miles west of that, so that he only lived one-third of the distance between New York and the Western terminus of our railway system. Our honored guest this evening flatters himself that he has seen the United States, yet he has seen but that portion which hangs upon the verge of the Atlantic—a very small portion of the country. We have regretted exceedingly we could not have him with us in the West for a time, but our country was unfortunately so large it was impossible for him to get over the breadth of it. We hope he has comprehended the thickness of it. [Laughter.] We had prepared for him, had read up everything, including American Notes, and were astonished what a good natured, clever book it was, [laughter], and we are only intensely grateful to him for the many omissions he made of the exceeding funny things he must have seen when in this country twenty-five years ago. We would be very happy to welcome him at any time. We hope he may visit us every quarter of a century for all the centuries we wish he may live. It has been said of the British-Dominions that the sun never sets upon them. It may certainly be said of the fame of Charles Dickens, that the sun never sets upon it; that it goes around the world; and we hope in his next visit to this country he may be able to approach it by the golden gates of the Pacific, by the western pillars of Hercules, which stand in the bay of San Francisco. The only danger we would apprehend would be that he would find so much that was attractive on the coast of the Pacific that he would not penetrate the valley of the Mississippi at last. [Cheers.]

The other toasts were responded to in their order, and letters of regret from Thurlow Weed, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Donald G. Mitchell, John Bigelow and Morton McMichael. Mr. Weed's letter offered the following sentiment: "Charles Dickens, the philanthropist who has conferred the greatest happiness upon the greatest number," which was received with enthusiasm. The assemblage broke up at a late hour.

What Pays Best.

Niblo's Garden, New York, which in a pecuniary point of view is the most successful theater in the world, has passed from the lesseeship of Mr. Wm. Wheatley into the hands of Messrs. Henry C. Jarrett and Henry D. Palmer, who have paid the sum of $50,000 cash for the unexpired goodwill as well as the wardrobe, machinery, appointments, etc. Six years ago, we remember, Mr. Jarrett was joint lessee and manager with Messrs. Wheatley and E. L. Davenport, but after a short time the two latter gentlemen withdrew, and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Jarrett then secured the services of James W. Wallack and Mr. Davenport for a period of two years, and with them met with the greatest success in the west. At the termination of his business relations with Messrs. Wallack and Davenport, Mr. Jarrett renewed the lease of the Boston Theater for two successive seasons, during which time he realized a profit of $75,000. Fortunately for him, however, he did not get a renewal of the lease for the third season. He then entered into a copartnership with the indefatigable Henry D. Palmer, and they jointly visited Europe and engaged and brought to this country their grand Parisian and Viennese Ballets. As is well known, these two famous troupes have appeared, with the most unprecedented success, in the great spectacles of the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn," and have realized for the managers nearly half a million dollars. Such extraordinary success is hitherto unknown in the world's history of the stage; and it is due, perhaps, to the shrewdness, foresight, liberality and managerial capacity of Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, than to any other cause.

A STORY is now "going the rounds" which illustrates a fine trait in the character of the Abyssinians. The natives, it appears, have a great objection to the British foraging parties helping themselves to grass and wood, though they do not mind supplying us with forage at a good profit. They have had many quarrels with the English on this subject, and more than one fight. On one occasion a number of Hindoo camp followers were found gathering up the dry wood in a sacred field. A priest appeared, and called on them as Christians to desist, when the Hindoos made some gestures of contempt or abhorrence at the name of Christians. The priest and his followers then fell upon them, and a struggle ensued. The Hindoos retired on the camp, and the Abyssinians followed; and their priest was seized by a camp policeman, and taken before Sir Robert Napier. Sir Robert, after investigating the whole matter, ordered the Hindoos a dozen lashes apiece for insulting the religion of the people. But here the Abyssinians really showed themselves to be Christians, for the priest and his witnesses, all of whom bore marks of having suffered in the skirmish, knelt down, and said they would not rise until the culprits were forgiven, which accordingly they were.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of a London paper has much to say about the conversions to Catholicism among the upper classes of Great Britain, and especially among the families of statesmen. He says that "Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone have each a sister a catholic; the Duke of Argyll a mother; Sir George Grey a sister-in-law, who is also a nun, and other relatives; Sir Roundell Palmer a brother; Sir Robert Collier an aunt; Mr. Coleridge, law officer *in petto*, a brother who is a priest and a Jesuit; while Mr. Monsell, Vice President of the Board of Trade in Earl Russell's last Ministry, is himself a convert. Of the present Ministry, the Duke of Marlborough has a sister-in-law a Catholic; Lord Stanley a sister whose brother-in-law is a Catholic and a priest, besides other relatives; Sir Stafford Northcote is related to the President of Oscott; the Earl of Longford had a brother who died a Passionist, and who was also a brother-in-law of the present Marquis of Exeter; Lord Mayo's brother-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Wyndham, is a recent convert, and the Attorney General has two brothers priests."

A DISREPUTABLE New York publishing house announce a book to be entitled "Behind the scenes," by Mrs. Elizabeth Keckley, who professes to have been Mrs. Jeff. Davis's confidential servant while the rebellion was being cooked, and Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's dressmaker while the rebellion was going on. Such a book may be written in good taste, be interesting, be instructive, be decorous; but the chances are as the Bank of England to a filbert, that it is a sensational enterprise of the worst sort, after the order of Gen. Baker's "Secret Service," unprincipled, false, scandalous, indecent. The very idea of domestic servants being persuaded to write books about the secrets of their employers, being crammed by literary adventurers with what they ought to say, and their lumbering and halting narration being helped at every stage by perhaps the very class of men who edit the flash papers of our cities, must be repulsive to every person of an ordinary degree of refinement. We hope it will prove to be a good book. We greatly fear it will be an exceedingly bad one.

A LATE letter from Havana says the exodus of Cubans who seek health and pleasure in the United States promises to be larger than in any previous year, as the bountiful sugar crop has filled the pockets of the planter. It is calculated that the Cubans who visit the United States lay out annually a sum ranging from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, exclusive of the amounts paid for such articles as they may purchase for their estates. Every season some of our young Cubans return here with American wives, who soon afterwards occupy a very high position in society, the word *una Senora Americana* being a great key to gain admittance to Havanese society. The system of intermarriage brings the two countries in closer communion. The bonds uniting them are constantly being strengthened by the educating of hundreds of young Cubans in the United States.

THE literary club recently organized in New York, and composed of women in any way distinguished in literature, music, art or other approved profession, has difiantly adopted the name of "The Blue Stocking Club." The society in its experimental stage is confined to New York; but has invited the cooperation of women of kindred tastes and distinction in other cities. The object is understood to be the formation of a national society for the purpose of bringing the leading women of the country into more intimate and friendly relations with each other. Those who profess to have penetrated the counsels of the Blue Stockings give a long list of active and honorary members,—the list including a large number who have acquired reputation in the various guilds which women of courage and ability have to this time invaded.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. M*

Let not Prejudice Usurp Your Reason.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood; and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its verbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritants.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves" as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venous circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this venous conjestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price, 50 cents a box.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions - - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases, with 20 to 28 vials, from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. d*

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.

Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod*

DR. ABORN,

STILL CONTINUES AT

No. 134 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH,

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED UPON

CATARRH,

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the

THROAT,

LUNGS and

CHEST,

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

DR. ABORN presents below a few of the many testimonials with which, from time to time, he has been honored for the performance of remarkable cures, together with editorial comments from one of the most distinguished journals of the country in evidence of his professional achievements.

DR. ABORN is induced to publish these indorsements because the people always recognize the proofs of successful treatment as the most desirable credential to the public confidence which a physician can produce, being better satisfied with favorable evidence of established practical results than with the most elaborate demonstration of the scientific character of mere theory.

In this connection, DR. ABORN begs leave to state that all his credentials emanate from parties of unquestionable respectability and position, and bear the closest investigation as to their genuine character. In order to leave no room for doubt, DR. ABORN keeps at his office, ready for public inspection, a file of the papers in which the editorial notices originally appeared. A mass of additional evidence, similar to that given below, will be cheerfully furnished to interested parties.

Remarkable Cure of Chronic Catarrh--Diminished in Weight 30 Pounds--Under Doctor Aborn's Treatment the Patient has gained 33 Pounds.

Testified to by Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson county.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dear Sir—Some twelve or fourteen years since I was seized with Catarrh of the head, which, despite all the efforts of four skilled medical men, continued to grow worse until my throat became seriously affected. The head discharges were a source of constant annoyance and very offensive. My constitution soon began to give way under the fearful ravages of the disease, so that I lost thirty pounds in weight. I had despaired of securing relief until referred to you by Henry Brown, of Jefferson county, whom you had cured of deafness. It is now one year since I commenced your treatment, and I am rejoiced to say that by your skill and treatment I am now quite restored to a healthy state. Since under your treatment I have gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than I have ever weighed before. The serious nature of my condition, and the remarkable changes brought about by your treatment, convinces me that the most desperate cases need not despair of hope.

R. T. KECK,
Clarion county, Penna.

December 3, 1867.

P. S.—Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson county, Pa., is familiar with the nature of my case, and your successful treatment, and may be referred to relative thereto.

Deafness Cured.

FURTHER HOME TESTIMONY.

Another testimony from W. Wagner, Esq., Cashier of the Morganstown, W. Va., National Bank.

W. Wagner, Esq., Cashier of the Morgantown (W. Va.) National Bank, was for nearly five years painfully afflicted with a disease in his head, producing frequent copious discharges from his ears, and which almost totally destroyed his hearing. He was induced to place himself under the skillful treatment of Dr. Aborn (No. 134 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.,) who speedily effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wagner publically acknowledged Dr. Aborn's great success, under date of November, 1866, in which he says, "I have no hesitation in saying that under your treatment I have not only been relieved of my intense suffering, but that I am permanently and satisfactorily cured." The following additional letter has just been received from Mr. Wagner:

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 24, 1867.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir:—I am very happy to inform you that the treatment you gave me, in November last, with the medicine you then gave me, and afterwards sent to me from Meadville, has entirely cured my head, and relieved me from deafness, and all those unpleasant sensations from which I suffered when I called at your office, and that my hearing is perfectly restored. When I was in Pittsburgh a short time since, and in conversation with several friends, I told them of my visit to you in November last, and the successful treatment I received at your hands. Many persons in my own immediate neighborhood, who have noticed the restoration of my hearing, will no doubt call upon you. The gentleman who was suffering with his eyes in this place, about whom I wrote to you, went to Pittsburgh shortly after you left there, and then went to Weston, this State, where he is now engaged in business. I am told that he lost the use of his eye entirely, and that recently he had the eye ball taken out by some surgeon from Buffalo who happened to be at Weston. I regret very much that he did not get to Pittsburgh, before you left there, as my confidence in your superior skill gives me great assurance that you would have saved his sight. The old gentleman who is suffering from deafness, has been to Pittsburgh since you left, for the purpose of calling on you, and regretted exceedingly that he had delayed his visit so long. I shall do myself the honor to call upon you soon, and personally express to you the deep gratitude I feel towards you for the permanent cure which you have effected in my case. Yours very truly,

W. WAGNER.

CATARRH AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Additional Testimony from Dr. Falconer

LAWRENCEVILLE, November 5, 1867.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh—Dear Doctor: I am now almost well of the terrible attack of Catarrh and Tuberculosis which I had when I applied to you for advice. I have always disliked advertising very much, and yet it was your advertisement that got me for a patient.

I am convinced by careful study of the new system of atomization, that if well carried out, we gain a thousand years' march upon Catarrh and Disease of the Lungs. So please to count me in as an enthusiastic disciple of the new system, and an admirer of the simple, straightforward means by which we now reach disease of the Lungs and surrounding tissue.

For more than *forty-five years* I have been used to the Allopathic practice, for twelve years located in Lawrenceville, and favorably received and honored with business by the citizens.

Yours, respectfully,
A. FALCONER, Practical Apothecary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
NASHVILLE, June 17, 1865.

Hon. Asa Faulkner, a member of the General Assembly, whose word can be implicitly relied on, furnishes the following testimonial to the skill and knowledge of Dr. Aborn, in his treatment of an obstinate case of disease of the eye:

TO THE SUFFERING.

I have been suffering with chronic sore eyes for fifteen months. My attention was called to Dr. Aborn's advertisement in the papers of the day. I called upon him, and I have been under his treatment a few days (say about ten), and I have found great relief; indeed, I feel nearly well, and would adjure all who are suffering with disease of the eye to call on him, believing they will find relief.

ASA FAULKNER.

MEDICAL SKILL.

Being in Pittsburgh a few days since we heard much of the skill of Dr. E. S. Aborn in the treatment of certain classes of chronic diseases. We were told of a number of remarkable cures of diseases of the eye and ear, as well as of the pulmonary organs. A regular physician of Lawrenceville credits Dr. A. with curing him of a pulmonary difficulty which had entirely baffled his own skill, and which had become so serious as to bring the sufferer near to the grave. Calling at the Doctor's office, No. 134 Smithfield street, we found it almost constantly visited by diseased humanity seeking the benefit of treatment.—*Canton, Ohio, Repository, Nov. 1, 1867.*

PERSONAL.

Our readers this evening will regret to learn that our eminent young physician and surgeon, Dr. E. S. Aborn, who has applied himself so diligently in the Eye and Ear Infirmary of this city, is about to embark in the next steamer for the old States. Never have we had a surgeon in our midst who has made so deep an impression on us, and effected so many marvelous cures in so short a time, as this distinguished surgeon. We will join with our readers in wishing the Doctor a pleasant passage, and the enjoyment of a long life in the exercise of his singular skill in behalf of suffering thousands.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Evening Bulletin, March 2, 1862.*

C. F. I. & C.

FOR

COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE AND COMMISSION,

Any production of Great Britain can be procured at the Lowest Market Rates, through

Messrs. Belding, Keith & Co.,

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Orders by Cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly, on application. *tf

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

BY STEAMER COLORADO,

Of our own Direct Importation, the Newest and Choicest Patterns of the celebrated John Crossley & Sons'

ENGLISH TAPESTRY,

AND

BODY BRUSSELS,

FOR PARLORS AND HALLS,

With Stair Carpets to Match

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth St., Second Floor. d*

SEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, March and April, 1868:

PITTSBURGH.

Ann Lawrence, tavern, First ward;
Henry Scheutz, tavern, First ward;
Wm Kroeger, tavern, First ward;
Samuel O. Stewart, tavern, First ward;
Adam Hart, tavern, First ward;
Geo. H. Bretsh, tavern, First ward;
J. R. Dickey, tavern, First ward;
Moses Benington, tavern, First ward;
Geo. A. Grier, tavern, First ward;
John Metz, tavern, First ward;
Daniel McCafferty, tavern, First ward;
Wm. Obey, tavern, First ward;
Mary A. Thompson, eating house, First ward;
John Roth, eating house, First ward;
Gamble & Anderson, other goods, First ward;
H. W. Beaumont & Co., other goods, First ward;
Geo Hockschwender, tavern, Second ward;
Geo. Bender, tavern, Second ward;
Robt. Greenhalgh, tavern, Second ward;
Jane Thomas, tavern, Second ward;
Jos. Spencer, tavern, Second ward;
Fred. Sauer, tavern, Third ward;
John McMahon, tavern, Third ward;
Pat Bradley, tavern, Third ward;
Morris Flynn, other goods, Third ward;
John Getty, tavern, Fourth ward;
S. McCrickart & Co., other goods, Fourth ward;
John McCullough & Co., other goods, Fourth w'd;
James Bryar, other goods, Fourth ward;
Jas. McKay, other goods, Fourth ward;
McCullough, Smith & Co., other goods, Fourth ward;
Caleb Sawders, tavern, Fifth ward;
Geo. Ewing, tavern, Fifth ward;
John Driscoll, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm. Brown, tavern, Fifth ward;
Chas. Rush, tavern, Fifth ward;
Thos. Davis, tavern, Fifth ward;
Josh. Beamont, Sr., tavern Fifth ward;
H. Bailey, tavern, Fifth ward;
Jno. O'Donnell, tavern, Fifth ward;
Chas. Bilharz, tavern, Fifth ward;
Nicholas Hoffman, eating house, Fifth ward;
Chas. Muhlstein, eating house, Fifth ward;
Lucind Pulpress, tavern, Sixth ward;
Thos. W. Inglis, tavern, Sixth ward;
Christ Roth & Co., tavern, Sixth ward;
Chas. Boyle, tavern, Sixth ward;
Louisa Wolf, other goods, Sixth ward;
John S. Herman, tavern, Sixth ward;
Patrick Gallagher, eating house, Sixth ward;
Julia McFaden, eating house, Seventh ward;
Frank Siebart, other goods, Seventh ward;
Geo. W. Bracey, other goods, Seventh ward;
Domenec Gallagher, other goods Seventh ward;
John M. Robitzer, tavern, Eighth ward;
Fred. Andregg, tavern, Eighth ward;
Maria Richards, tavern, Eighth ward;
Reese Jones, tavern, Eighth ward;
Phillip Kalkof, tavern, Eighth ward;
Louis Berkowitz, other goods, Eighth ward;
John Bardsley, tavern, Ninth ward;
Michael Shea, eating house, Ninth ward;
Thomas Bosworth, tavern, Ninth ward;
Pat Dolan, tavern, Ninth ward;
John C. Clark, tavern, Ninth ward;
Michael Gruber, tavern, Tenth ward;
Lewis Lederer, tavern, Tenth ward;
A. Mamaux, tavern, Tenth ward;
Herman Bocke, tavern, Tenth ward;
Fred. Miller, tavern, Tenth ward;
Geo. Speckmayer, eating house, Tenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Wm. Lynch, tavern, First ward;
John Bayer, tavern, Third ward;
John Horn, tavern, Third ward;
Con. Schlearback, eating house, Third ward;
Michael Geng, eating house, Third ward;
John Hochechwender, tavern, Fourth warh;
George Schelein, tavern, Fourth ward;
Ely Krehenbuhl, tavern, Fourth ward;
John S. Snyder, tavern, Fourth ward;
James B Jones, tavern, Fourth ward;
A. G. Ehlers, tavern, Fourth ward;
Valentine Short, tavern, Fifth ward;
Francis Savage, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm Southworth, tavern, Sixth ward;
Lewis Siegrist, tavern, Sixth ward;
Henry Wagner, other goods, Sixth ward;
Peter Rischner, tavern, Seventh ward;
J. M Apple, eating house, Seventh ward;
Jacob Simendinger, eating house, Seventh ward;
Wm. Reiner, tavern, Eighth ward;
Gottleib Fisher, tavern, Eighth ward.

BOROUGHS.

Catharine Lauth, tavern, Birmingham;
Gertrude Och, tavern, Birmingham;
Catharine Kestner, tavern, Birmingham;
Nicholas Hier, tavern, Birmingham;
Catharine Gschwind, other goods, Birmingham;
J. L. McDonald, tavern, East Birmingham;
Wm. Rossman, tavern, East Birmingham;
Eliz. Reese, tavern, East Birmingham;
Julius Sigworth, tavern, East Birmingham;
John Zooker, tavern, East Birmingham;
Jacob Dietz, tavern, East Birmingham;
August Rudolph, tavern, East Birmingham;
A. J. Buettner, tavern, East Birmingham;
C. Feld, tavern, East Birmingham;
Ernst Hauch, eating house, East Birmingham;
Peter Schlegel, other goods, East Birmingham;
Sebast Held, eating house, Duquesne;
Mary Beedle, tavern, West Elizabeth;
D. Reardon, tavern, Lawrenceville;
John Smith, tavern, Lawrenceville;
Mary Fox, eating house, Lawrenceville;
John Pare, tavern, Mt. Washington;
Thos. Clark, tavern, McKeesport;
Christ. Baker, tavern, McKeesport;
Thos. McQuade, tavern, Monongahela;
Martin Freudenrich, tavern, Sharpsburg;
Thos Carroon, tavern, West Pittsburgh;
Louis Aurin, tavern, West Pittsburgh;
H. C. Schnier & Co., other goods, South Pitts'gh.

TOWNSHIPS.

J. S. McPherson, tavern, Collins;
Jacob Beisel, tavern, Collins;
Jas. Hudspath, tavern, Elizabeth;
Jas. McGrogan, eating house, South Fayette;
Andrew Miller, tavern, Indiana;
Christ. Dierstein, tavern, Mifflin;
Jas McAllister, tavern, Mifflin;
Thos. Twyford, tavern, McClure;
Jona Heckert, tavern, McCandless;
Jos. Chiverton, tavern, McClure;
Jacob Eckert, tavern, McClure;
John Hughes, other goods, McClure;
Joseph McElhenney, tavern, Oakland;
Francis Gilmore, tavern, Oakland;
J. H. Kneller, tavern, Oakland;
Thomas Paisley, tavern, Ohio;
Archi. Stewart, tavern, Penn;
Louis Steinley, tavern, Peebles;
John McCarthy, tavern, Pitt;
Wm McKee, eating house, Pitt;
Dennis Dougherty, tavern, Robinson;
Charles Kohlmyer, eating house, Lower St. Clair;
Thomas Alderson, tavern, Scott;
Mathew Harbison, tavern, Union;
J. N. Schlessman, tavern, Union;
Ed. Brundon, tavern, Union;
Abra Moore, tavern, Versailles;
Ottmar Auberley, tavern, Versailles;
Jacob Mains, tavern, Versailles;
James Ward, tavern, Versailles;
Peter Perchment, tavern, Wilkins.

The License Board will sit on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications. JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUOR, filed in the Clerk's office, March and April, 1868.

PITTSBURGH.

John Rowley, tavern, First ward;
Mordical Johns, tavern, First ward;
Fred. Vierheller, tavern, First ward;
Schaum & Roessing, tavern, First ward;
John F. Morgan, tavern, First ward;
Louis Hager, tavern, First ward;
Morgan Thomas, tavern, First ward;
Thos. Welsh, tavern, First ward;
John Ryland, tavern, First ward;
James O'Rourke, tavern, First ward;
Caroline Pollock, tavern, First ward;
John M. Keller, tavern, First ward;
Hugh Sallie, tavern, First ward;
James McColl, tavern, First ward;
Patrick Connelly, eating house, First ward;
F. C. Weigant, eating house, First ward;
Rachel Myers, eating house, First ward;
Wm. Hasiage & Co., other goods, First ward;
Dillinger & Stevenson, other goods, First ward;
Val. Fehl, tavern, Second ward;
John Sheaffer, tavern, Second ward;
John Andregg, tavern, Second ward;
David Reich, tavern, Second ward;
Rosa Laverty, tavern, Second ward;
John Brown, tavern, Second ward;
John Smith, tavern, Second ward;
Christ Gotthold, eating house, Second ward;
T. N. Miller, other goods, Second ward;
Dierker & Speck, other goods, Second ward;
Jos. S. Finch & Co., other goods, Second ward;
John Melherron, tavern, Third ward;
Jos. Armstrong, tavern, Third ward;
Owen Corcoran, tavern, Third ward;
Jane Gazzo'a, tavern, Third ward;
Patrick Dunn, tavern, Third ward;
Louis Cella, tavern, Third ward;
Francis McLaughlin, tavern, Third ward;
Johanna McGraw, eating house, Third ward;
J. J. Speck, other goods, Third ward;
McGraw & McCann, other goods, Third ward;
Wm. Lowry, tavern, Fourth ward;
McPherson & Kerr, tavern, Fourth ward;
Jos. Rhinehart, tavern, Fourth ward;
W. N. Chessman, tavern Fourth ward;
John McGrady, tavern, Fourth ward;
Wm. McKoy, eating house, Fourth ward;
Munhall & McGraw, other goods, Fourth ward;
Henry McSwigen, other goods, Fourth ward;
S. H. Watson, other goods, Fourth ward;
M. McCullough & Co., other good, Fourth ward;
A. Tussing, tavern, Fifth ward;
Jacob Fuchs, tavern, Fifth ward;
Louis Buchter, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm. Buerge, tavern, Fifth ward;
McManus & Smith, tavern, Fifth ward;
Stephen England, tavern, Fifth ward;
J. K. Lanahan, tavern, Fifth ward;
Wm. J. Morgan, tavern, Fifth ward;
David Boyd, tavern, Fifth ward;
Edward Barker, tavern, Fifth ward;
Joseph Fritch, tavern, Fifth ward;
Robert Lindsay, tavern, Fifth ward;
Thomas Duggan, tavern, Fifth ward;
H. Freyberg, eating house, Fifth ward;
F. Detcel, eating house, Fifth ward;
Cath. Dillon, other goods, Fifth ward;
P. & M. Kane, other goods, Fifth ward;
Charles Jacob, other goods, Fifth ward;
James Williams, eating house, Sixth ward;
James Kennedy, other goods, Sixth ward;
John Watson, other goods, Sixth ward;
Pat Burke, other goods, Sixth ward;
Alex. Haughey, tavern, Seventh ward;
A. W. Washington, eating house, Seventh ward;
Andrew Hackett, tavern, Eighth ward;
Henry Alles, other goods, Eighth ward;
Michael Connor, other goods, Eighth ward;
Marg. Fleming, other goods, Eighth ward;
F. Kaiser, other goods, Eighth ward,
Nich. Schultz, tavern, Ninth ward;
James Neeson, tavern, Ninth ward;
Daniel Dugan, tavern, Ninth ward;
Thomas Normine, tavern, Ninth ward;
Thomas Clark, tavern, Ninth ward;
H. S. Love, tavern, Ninth ward;
Samuel Turner, tavern, Ninth ward;
Benedict Diliger, eating house, Ninth ward;
John Meyer, tavern, Tenth ward;
Elijah Hall, tavern, Tenth ward;
Wm Riddell, tavern, Tenth ward;
George Siegrist, tavern, Tenth ward;
John Burke, tavern, Tenth ward;
Stephen Cairne, tavern, Tenth ward;
Stephen Cavanara, tavern, Tenth ward;
Joseph Fricker, tavern, Tenth ward;
Joseph Ludewig, eating house, Tenth ward;
James S. Pancost, eating house, Tenth ward;
Xavier Walz, eating house, Tenth ward;
Nich. Young, eating house, Tenth ward;
David Haworth, other goods, Tenth ward;
Wm. Clayton & Son, other goods, Tenth ward;
J. Adam Weber & Co., other goods, Tenth ward;
Jacob Keller, other goods, Tenth ward;
Nich. Young, other goods, Tenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Geo. Bailey, tavern, First ward;
G. W. Dawson, tavern, Fourth ward;
Wm. Gang, eating house, Seventh ward;
Louis Myers, tavern, Eighth ward.

BOROUGHS.

Sarah J. Robinson, tavern, Braddock;
George Kraugh, tavern, Birmingham;
Frank Buch, tavern, East Birmingham;
John D. Risser, tavern, East Birmingham;
Charles Gehring, tavern, East Birmingham;
Conrad Sheiller, tavern, East Birmingham;
Pat O'Neil, tavern, Temperanceville;
George Heitzel, tavern, Temperanceville.

TOWNSHIPS.

Christ. Drenhauser, tavern, Baldwin;
Christ. Fromm, tavern, Baldwin;
Charles Hambel, tavern, Collins;
Joseph Gansten, tavern, Collins;
Jonas Smith, tavern, Collins;
Jacob Weigel, tavern, Pitt;
John W. Clark, tavern, Collins;
Mahala Gardiner, tavern, Chartiers;
J. F. Swaney, tavern, Findley;
Jos. Wright, tavern, South Fayette;
Mich. Mansfield, tavern, South Fayette;
Geo. Hegele, eating house, Harrison;
Robt. Euwer, tavern, Harrison;
Wm. Thorpe, tavern, Mifflin;
Charles Engel, tavern, Mifflin;
Adam Boll, tavern, McClure;
Evaline Freeburg, tavern, McClure;
Velt Kaltenheiser, tavern, Oakland;
Leopold Klee, tavern, Oakland;
John O'Donnell, tavern, Oakland;
Daniel Williams, tavern, Oakland;
Wm. Morehead, eating house, Oakland;
Frank Limegrouver, tavern, Penn;
Thos. Carroll, other goods, Penn;
Richard Turner, tavern, Richland;
Cath. Leonard, tavern, Robinson;
Jacob Wallrath, tavern, Shaler;
Andrew McQueety, tavern, Scott;
Samuel J. Heath, tavern, Snowden;
Mary Beitzhoover, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
Geo. Goldbachn, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
Marg. Maguire, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
John Leonard, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
Fred. Hampe, tavern, Lower St. Clair;
F. S. Hogle, eating house, Lower St. Clair;
Geo. Voelker, eating house, Lower St. Clair;
Hogle, Fischer & Co., eating house, Low St Clair;
Daniel Wearts, tavern, Wilkins.

The License Board will sit on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above applications. JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

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Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall its victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard, and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

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Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and indorsed for many years by numbers of well known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time but procure a bottle of Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom from pain, and sound pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation and restore the lungs to their pristine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all druggists in the country. d*

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For catalogue apply to Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Supt., or Rev. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.

Steubenville, O., March, 1868.

FOR SALE—FARM—160 Acres in Harrison township, Allegheny county, near Natrona, on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railway, which runs directly in front of the land. There are two Railway stations within five minutes walk of the dwelling on the Farm. This building is built of brick, two-stories high and contains eight rooms and a basement. There is also on the property an excellent frame house, stable, spring house and other needful improvements. The dwelling is very convenient to Churches and Schools. There is an abundance of splendid spring water on the premises, pump etc. There are upwards of 300 fruit trees, good fences, and the farm is in a fine state of cultivation. Address or call upon JOSEPH GILLOTT, Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM—A well improved Farm in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., ten miles from the city limits; contains 105 Acres, 30 Acres underlaid with Coal. Improvements are a new Frame House of Seven Rooms, beautifully situated and surrounded with Grapes, Shrubbery, &c. A large Frame Barn and other Outbuildings. A fine Orchard of about 250 Trees. The entire Farm is in good order and well watered. For further information apply to S. A. McCLUNG, Kirkpatrick & Mellon's Law Office, corner Grant and Diamond streets, Pittsburgh, or JOHN PATTERSON, on the premises.

WANTED—AGENTS—For Men of Our Day; Or, The Lives and Deeds of Generals, Statesmen, Orators, and Political Leaders now on the Stage of Action, including Grant, Sherman, Colfax, Sumner, Stanton, Sheridan, Yates, Curtin, Trumbull, Fenton, Buckingham, Wilson, Greeley, Wade, Morton, Philips, Farragut, Chase, Logan, Stevens, Beecher, and others, with over Forty Life-like Portraits of Living Men. Sold only by Agents. Great inducements. Send for circulars. ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., 614 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Fine Farm situated in Pine Township, Allegheny County, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Perrysville Plank road, containing 187 acres choice farming land, with Timber, Meadow and good Spring Water, Orchards, &c. There is a Church, School, Wagon-maker and Blacksmith shop at the place. The Farm will be sold in whole or in two parts, one to contain 125 acres and the other 62 acres. This is a good chance to establish a tavern or a store. For further particulars address or apply to H. ABEL, Pittsburgh, Postoffice.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa.

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78 Nassau street, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.

DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

E. N. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SCRANTON, PA.

Refer to Hon. W. W. Ketcham, Jos H. Scranton, Esq.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT ADAMS and THOMAS ADAMS, doing business under the style

ADAMS & SON,

Moon, Allegheny county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be continued by THOMAS ADAMS, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and settle.

February 8, 1868. d*

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